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SUPREME COUNCIL MAY AGAIN UNITE DIVERGENT AIMS

Britain and France Differ Widely
Over Questions of German
Reparations, Allied Policy in
Near East and Submarines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, fixed for the first week in the new year, is being eagerly awaited here with the hope that it will prove the means by which the outstanding differences between Great Britain and France may be cleared up. Three points on which there is a notable divergence in the policies of the two countries are seen: first, in the question of German reparations; second, the allied policy in the Near East; third, the proposal on one side for the retention of submarines and on the other for their abolition.

Such a complexity of interests is involved in these three questions that it is felt that the British and French Premiers followed the wisest course in referring the whole matter to the Supreme Council.

German reparations will be dealt with first, while the foreign ministers of France, Britain and Italy deal with matters relating to Asia Minor. These two matters are considered of sufficient importance to justify a special meeting of the Supreme Council to deal with each separately.

As regards the wide divergence of views on matters of submarines, this is felt to be a subject for the Washington Conference. At the same time, it cannot be disguised that one is but a component part of the other. The first essential necessary for a satisfactory settlement of either one or all of these points is the establishment of whole-hearted trust on both sides of the Channel.

Such is the well known personal friendship between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand that it is felt that the recent conversations in London will have cleared many of the intervening obstacles from the path which it is hoped will eventually lead to a frank understanding. At the same time it cannot but be recognized that the French proposals to embark on a huge program of submarine building can do little toward promoting that feeling of confidence that is so essential to the two countries whose foreign policies must of necessity be almost inextricably interwoven.

In a recent editorial, The Daily Chronicle, a periodical close to the Administration, said: "The British attitude toward submarines is well known. We desire their total abolition, for we believe that experience has proved that their use leads quasi-invariably to atrocious breaches of the laws of naval war, and we do not believe that it shows them to be valuable defensive weapons."

"On the contrary in the last war they almost uniformly failed to defeat or restrict the movement of warships. Where they succeeded was in taking the offensive against peaceful commerce. Therefore even if Washington will not abolish them (admittedly it is not at present disposed to do so) we shall still press for a reduction of their tonnage and for the prohibition of larger types." This powerful indictment reflects general opinion in this country in regard to submarines.

The question must naturally arise, against whom does France find it necessary to protect herself. The German and Russian navies are negligible, and Great Britain, as in the past, guarantees her safety from attack by sea. That it should be considered necessary for France to take measures of defense against this country is inconceivable.

Submarines, in any event from the

British viewpoint, are of little value for defensive purposes, and are looked upon as a threat against peaceful commerce. It is in this manner that the British authorities at once link up the payment of German reparations with the French naval program, and it is considered that a notable advance toward a settlement of the Near East and the reparations questions would be made if the plan for submarine extension were dropped.

No matter what country builds underwater craft, they can only be taken in face of the experience gained in the late war — to constitute a dire threat to merchant shipping. As Great Britain depends wholly upon her merchant marine for her daily supplies, she is bound to consider in the most serious manner any naval program that includes expansion of this formidable weapon of offense.

The Washington Conference has gained a notable victory in establishing the four-power pact and in bringing about a limitation of capital ships with an agreed ratio of naval strength for the great powers. The British people is now anxiously watching to see if it will round off its labors by abolishing that pest of the sea, whose mode of operations must always make it a pirate and outlaw of civilization.

FRANCE AUTHORIZES REOPENING OF BANK

Vote on Chinese Bank Legislation Showing Confidence in Mr. Briand's Cabinet Is Passed by a Large Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Today the Ministerial Council considered the legislative project authorizing the government to apply, in accord with the Chinese Government, the annulment of the French by virtue of the protocol of September, 1920, for the operation of credit which will safeguard the material and moral interests of France in the Far East. This means, of course, that the Boxer indemnity is to be used to set up again the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Before this measure was possible the Chamber had to pass the bill. There appeared, however, to be no doubt that arrangements in this sense would be made, and this evening the bill was passed with a substantial majority of 177 votes.

The resignation of Philip Berthelot, which caused such a sensation, and is still the theme of the most passionate commentaries, has cleared the air. Although there was a desire in some quarters to continue the attack against the government in the Chamber, it was generally felt that the position of Aristide Briand, which was somewhat menaced, is now secure.

The particular telegram, which caused the Secretary-General of the Quai d'Orsay to take the decision announced yesterday, was apparently unknown to Mr. Briand until it was thrown into the debates last Saturday. While the discussion continued this evening in the Chamber there was a disposition to demand a commission of inquiry.

In the meantime much sympathy is felt for Mr. Berthelot, who has enjoyed the full confidence of succeeding ministries since the beginning of the war, and who is a prodigious worker. It is unfortunate that his brother should have been associated with this important banking institution in China which collapsed, but it is not believed that Mr. Berthelot has taken any advantage of his official position for private purposes, but has throughout acted in the sole interest of France.

In spite of his resignation, which has become inevitable, there is a practically unanimous chorus of praise for his services, and the hope is widely expressed that he will soon return to office.

VOTE TO BE CLOSE IN NEWBERRY CASE

Trend of Sentiment Seen Against Senator From Michigan, and Belief Is Expressed at Capitol That He Will Be Unseated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Administration faces with grave apprehension the forthcoming vote in the United States Senate to unseat Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan.

Vindication of Mr. Newberry, it is held by those Republicans who will vote to oust the Michigan Senator, would be like serving formal notice on the electorate that a seat in the highest legislative body in the country can be purchased, by the rich.

No one is able to say definitely at this time how the final vote on the Newberry case will stand, but senators in the opposition who are in closest touch with the situation are putting forth undisputed claims to 48 votes or within one vote of a majority. This leaves seven Republicans in the non-committal class with every indication that at least one or two of these will vote to oust Mr. Newberry from the Senate.

Compared with the situation a month ago, when there was no question but that Mr. Newberry controlled a majority vote, the Administration forces are now near, at least, to defeat.

The greatest advantage to the opposition lies in the fact that the congressional elections will be held in November and if the Senate votes in favor of Mr. Newberry, the issues of the Michigan campaign, which its opponents claim involves the purchase of seats in the Senate, will be fresh in the thought of the voters. With the Republican control of the next House of Representatives in grave doubt and with a number of senators up for reelection, a vote in favor of Mr. Newberry is recognized by the Administration as a dangerous handicap.

It is not believed in Administration circles that Mr. Newberry will undertake to defend himself on the floor of the Senate. Unless he does make a satisfactory defense of himself and his managers in the 1918 campaign, he will be unseated, in the opinion of a number of his stanchest Republican allies. On the other hand, his supporters are said to be apprehensive that if he is compelled to submit to cross-examination he will convict himself out of his own mouth. Mr. Newberry's best chance for vindication is said to be in a policy of silence, leaving his supporters to defend him.

Unseating Is Expected

In view of the decided drift away from Mr. Newberry the general belief seems to prevail at the Capitol that he will be unseated by a majority of one or two votes. There are 60 Republicans and 36 Democrats in the Senate. Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, is pledged to vote for Mr. Newberry. The vote of another Democrat, John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee, is doubtful, but his friends claim he will vote in the opposition. The Democrats assert they are sure of 35 Democratic votes. Add to this the six original Republican opponents of Mr. Newberry and an additional seven who have come out against him, and the vote stands 48 for unseating the Michigan Senator. Forty-nine votes are necessary to turn the trick. Seven Republicans are in the non-committal class and of these Irving L. Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin, and Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, at least, are expected to vote with the opposition.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the situation for Mr. Newberry, as his friends view it, is that the turn against him is entirely due to the sheer strength of the testimony and the powerful speeches made by his opponents, including Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, marshaling that testimony.

Administration Aids Senator

General Wu has been criticized since his return to Hangchow for his interference with appointments which are wholly at the disposal of the Central Government in Peking. He has attempted to remove men from the telegraph administration, the finance department and tax stations, and to fill their places with his own nominees. In every instance so far reported the appointees of General Wu have been persons considered locally to be inferior in honesty and ability to those whom he dismissed.

The remarkable circumstance, as many senators now view it, is that in the face of testimony proving that Senator Newberry not only knew of this expenditure but that his own personal bank account was overdrawn in the effort to meet the financial demands of his campaign managers, the Newberry supporters could have believed that they could get by without any defense whatever.

Republican supporters of Mr. Newberry, it is believed, lost their chance to vindicate him when they failed to jam the vote through the Senate with a minimum of debate and at a time when the newspapers were filled with accounts of the arms Conference. They were blocked in this attempt, and enough of the opponents' arguments filtered over the wires to arouse the country in opposition.

The Administration has been throwing its active support toward Senator Newberry. He has been recognized both politically and socially.

PETITION DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Judge Crosby of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the motion of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society for an injunction restraining the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, from holding a meeting for the purpose of taking action to remove the trustees.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S PLANS AGAIN FOILED

Invasion of Hupeh, Which Was to Aid Canton Leader, Is Defeated by General Who Favors Peking Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China — Gen. Wu Pei-fu has succeeded in clearing the Province of Hupeh of Szechuan troops by his successful operations around Ichang. He entered the city with only a handful of troops, said to be not more than 100, while the enemy troops from Szechuan were still in control of the western suburbs and of the south bank of the river. General Wu's reinforcements rapidly arrived and within two or three days he succeeded in forcing the enemy back 10 miles from the city. The Szechuan troops are said to have numbered more than 70,000 and General Wu had only 30,000.

The object of the invasion of Hupeh Province by the Szechuan troops was twofold; first, they hoped by a successful campaign to force a market in Hupeh Province for the salt produced in Szechuan; second, they hoped to secure a victory which would strengthen the cause of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Liu Hsiang, the Governor of Szechuan, has been in intimate consultation with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and by his attack from the west hoped to assist the fortunes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was planning an expedition northward from the Province of Kwangsi. The signal defeat suffered by Liu Hsiang's troops at the hands of Gen. Wu Pei-fu has put an end to the proposed expedition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen which, it must be remembered, never had the support of the real outstanding figure of the South, Gen. Chen Ching-min. After his victory over the Szechuan troops Gen. Wu Pei-fu returned to Hangchow.

Joint Responsibility

The two principal offenses which I now have in mind are those against the liquor and the food and fuel supply laws. There is no disposition on the part of the federal government, as represented by the Department of Justice, to evade any responsibility in respect to its duties, but the states, I believe, should first enforce their laws in regard to the violations, and the federal government promptly, cooperating with the state, enforce the laws which should be enforced by the federal government.

Steamers Fly French Flag

One of the curious incidents of the transport of Szechuan troops into Hupeh Province was the fact that 67 steamers flying the French flag were used by Liu Hsiang for this purpose. These steamers were really the property of Chinese but by a nominal agreement of lease the French firms obtained the right of flying the French flag. There has never been a more flagrant abuse of extraterritorial rights than the permission given by French consuls for the use of their national flag on these boats used for transport service in an internal conflict in China.

The Diplomatic Protection Society of Szechuan entered vigorous protests against the abuse of their flag by the French and proclaimed a boycott against all foreign-owned steamers. Crews, and often passengers, were not allowed to land at Chungking. After considerable misunderstanding the boycott was lifted on the payment of substantial sums by the steamer owners.

After his return to Hangchow General Wu entertained the foreign consuls at a luncheon party, when he delivered a speech explaining the reasons for his previous action in opposing the Szechuan troops. He pointed to the disorders in Szechuan Province and insisted that the only way in which order in the provinces could be restored was by the strong hand of authority.

General Wu Criticized

General Wu has been criticized since his return to Hangchow for his interference with appointments which are wholly at the disposal of the Central Government in Peking. He has attempted to remove men from the telegraph administration, the finance department and tax stations, and to fill their places with his own nominees.

In every instance so far reported the appointees of General Wu have been persons considered locally to be inferior in honesty and ability to those whom he dismissed.

Quite apart from the question of the advisability of General Wu's interference with positions not under his control, his appointment of men in whom the people of Hupeh have no confidence has gone far to injure his reputation. In spite of General Wu's assurances that he was only acting in support of the Central Government he has in several instances taken the law into his own hands and flouted the government which he professes to support.

BUDGET MEMBER CHOSEN

CHICAGO, Illinois — Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, yesterday announced the appointment of Gordon Ramsay, former public administrator in Illinois under Governor Lowden, as chairman of the interdepartmental board of the budget bureau.

STATES ASKED TO AID ENFORCEMENT

United States Attorney-General Appeals to Law Officers to Cooperate Against Violators of Liquor, Food and Fuel Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, yesterday launched a nation-wide campaign for cooperation between federal and state officers for stricter enforcement of the liquor, food and fuel laws.

In a letter sent out to the attorneys-general of the various states and to the United States attorneys throughout the country, Mr. Daugherty urges the advisability of state officers conferring for the purpose of bringing about a "harmonious" as well as coherent, working arrangement between state officials and those charged with the federal enforcement.

His letter is a part of a campaign of the Department of Justice against food profiteering which is being investigated by W. J. Burns, Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The copy of the letter, sent to all state attorneys-general, reads as follows:

"The Department of Justice of the United States is very desirous of lending its aid to bring about a complete and effective working system with all law enforcement officers, and especially with the legal branches of the several states of the Union. This will not only insure a reduction in expenditures, but also a more prompt enforcement of existing law, as well as a uniformity in proceedings, sentences and fines.

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"With this subject in mind and the object in view, as stated, to bring about the most harmonious, as well as coherent, working arrangement between state officials and those charged with the federal enforcement, I respectfully suggest that you, as the chief executive law officer of your state, call a conference of the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties of your state for the purpose of discussing plans to bring about the object desired. In so doing I would be pleased to have you invite the United States attorneys located in your state to attend, in order that they might cooperate with you and all become better acquainted and become more familiar with the respective duties devolving upon each of us.

"I suggest the advisability, if it is in accord with your judgment that such a conference be held, that it be called as early in the new year as your duties will permit. In the achievement of this most necessary objective I am quite confident I can depend upon you and the law prosecuting branches of the several counties of your state, and I personally assure you that the Department of Justice and all of its agencies will cheerfully contribute to the extent that their assistance may be required or requested. I shall be glad to hear from you.

"I am sending a similar communication to each of the attorneys-general of the several states."

GERMAN EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) — Government figures published here today show that the boom in Germany's foreign trade continues. As compared with October, exports for November show an increase of over 2,000,000,000 marks. Bitter complaints are made to the effect that anti-dumping measures have partially closed American markets to German dye products.

JAPAN WILL NOT STAND WITH FRANCE IN MANEUVER TO KEEP SUBMARINE OUT OF AGREEMENT, DELEGATION ANNOUNCES

Refusal to Accept Hughes' Proposal Based Merely on Issue of Tonnage to Be Allotted, Mr. Hanihara States — Mr. Harding Desires a Second Conference If the Present Meeting Fails to Reach an International Arrangement

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to Senator Sutherland and to all members of the Advisory Committee follows:

"One or two papers this morning take the ground that the opposition of the American Advisory Committee, 'representing every shade of American public opinion,' to the abolition of the submarine, is an influential factor in the situation. We believe that the expression of American public opinion recorded by your subcommittee on public information since your report was written demands the reconsideration of the position taken. The statement made by Secretary Hughes before the Conference regarding the widespread sentiment against the submarine in the United States bears out the conviction that your report is not in harmony with the opinion in America today, which we are sure you wish faithfully to represent. We would therefore respectfully but earnestly urge the prompt convening of your committee for the reconsideration of the report, in order that your action may be of value before the subject is dropped by the Conference. I am writing on the assumption, not that the members of the Advisory Committee as individuals will have changed their minds during the month, but whether the Advisory Committee as a representative body—Mr. Hughes so characterized it—endeavors to make known to the American delegates the views of the groups whom they respectfully represent—the women, the farmers, the workers, the business men and other groups."

Chinese Delegates Pleased

New Coalition Cabinet Declared Strongest in Years—South China Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Chinese delegates in Washington yesterday expressed confidence in the new Cabinet formed by Liang Shih Yü. "One of the strongest cabinets in many years," one of them opined. "That is not to say," he added, "that China may not have a stronger Cabinet; we hope it will, but that is what we say at present."

Representatives of the Federated Commercial and Student Organizations received a cable from China yesterday saying that the people reserved judgment on the new Cabinet.

It is a coalition Cabinet, North and Central, but not South China being represented. One of the chief elements of strength is set down as the confidence that will be placed in the business qualifications of Liang and his ability to rally the business interests of China to the support of the government. He is the head of the Chiao Tung clique, which thus dominates the Cabinet, but has associated with him Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling of Manchuria, the militarists.

When the old Cabinet resigned the Chinese delegation here gave out a statement in which it was said:

"The Central government, as well as the strong men like Gen. Chang Tso-ling of Manchuria, Gen. Tsao Kun of Tientsin, and Gen. Wu Pei-fu of Central China, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen of South China, have been fully convinced of the necessity to cooperate and to work together. Gen. Chang Tso-ling in Manchuria naturally considers his region most likely to be affected by the decisions of the Washington Conference."

In the formation of the new Cabinet, it was pointed out, three of these elements are united and Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be given an opportunity to cooperate if he desires.

"In an earnest attempt to get the cooperation of all the leaders in China, Gen. Chang Tso-ling desires to unite all the forces of the country. There is a very strong likelihood that the other leaders, especially Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who is popular and powerful in Central China, will rally to the call of patriotism. History is in the making and we do not know the final results, but this we do know, that all the men in China, both high and low, are thinking about unification very seriously."

"A few men of the Cabinet might be changed and even the President might think of retiring, but his retirement is only an indication of the general desire to sacrifice personal glory for national unity and welfare."

Attention was called to the significant statement of a Peking correspondent made early in the Conference to the effect that "There may be no government in China today but the Chinese people are, as ever, moral, industrious and frugal, their country rich, and potentially, the greatest market of the world. Out of justice to China, as well as to our own interests, the powers represented at Washington should resist any endeavor by Japan to secure a settlement which does not guarantee the independence of this great land and equal opportunity in its commerce."

The most practical issue now before the Conference so far as the Chinese are concerned is the tariff. The Chinese delegates were discussing that situation yesterday. It lacks the intense sentimental interest that attaches to Shantung, but it is of prime importance that China should enjoy the opportunity of raising adequate revenues. The Japanese, who have been waiting on Tokyo, have intimated that they will be able to take up deferred conversations with the Chinese before the end of the week.

Armament Cause of Wars

Socialist Leader Says Abolishing of Arms Would Bring Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William G. McAdoo, who during the early days of the Conference issued a statement urging abolition of all navies, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that he preferred to postpone further discussion of the subject until it was clear what

the Conference was to do about the submarine.

"The greatest step toward general disarmament and the preservation of peace that could possibly be taken," said Mr. McAdoo in his previous statement, "would be the abolition of navies altogether, except for such light craft as may be needed for coast defense purposes."

Just what kind of craft Mr. McAdoo thinks might be needed for coast defense, or whether he believes the submarine is a defensive or an offensive weapon, is not known. But his statement also said:

"Bold, drastic and courageous measures are required if civilization is to be snatched from the brink of the fateful chasm upon which it now stands. Destruction of naval armament will make general disarmament more certain and promote that international cooperation upon which the peace and welfare of the world depend."

It is known that Col. E. M. House supports the British stand against the submarine, and in the editorials he is now writing for the press he makes this support clear.

Nations Like Individuals

Submarines, poison gas and bombarding airplanes, as well as capital ships and all other "devices of this present civilization which stand in the way of peaceful adjudication of disputes and differences among peoples and nations," should be scrapped and destroyed, according to S. John Block, lawyer and state chairman of the Socialist Party of New York. Disarmament should be disarmament complete, and total, he added, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We do not allow individuals to adjust their differences with weapons; we oblige them to go before a tribunal. Weapons are taken away from them. Why should they not be taken away from nations as well, and they, too, be obliged to settle their disagreements by peaceful negotiation?"

"Reduction of armament for the purpose of cheapening the cost of war, which is being arranged in Washington now, is not the way to peace. To make it cheaper to fight may seem to be good sense from the business and strategic points of view, but it is not good faith from the humane and civilized viewpoints."

Open Discussion Praised

Mr. Block, replying to a question as to what steps he would offer for doing away with war, proposed a conference of working people. "The Conference does not represent the peoples of the world, but rather a few financial governments and the delegates are of the shrewd, diplomatic type. I do not deny the good that they have accomplished. The fact that they have brought the question of disarmament out into the open for discussion is laudable, and in this respect they have performed a salutary service; they have focused the attention of the world on the matter.

"Where can there be found United States citizens who uphold submarine fighting tactics," continued Dr. Frothingham. "As far as can be learned from all sources throughout the nation, the submarine has no defenders, with the possible exception of those immediately concerned with its invention and construction, and a few in the Navy Department. The people, everywhere, when referring to the submarine and to poisonous gas, take the attitude of wanting them outlawed as a matter of course."

"Great Britain and the other conferring nations have given the United States hearty response and cooperation from the time the Conference itself was first announced. I was in London, England, when the news first came of the proposed holding of such a conference, and the great manifestation of unanimity which was at that time expressed by the English people convinced me at once of the success of the Conference. The least that the United States can now do is to give unmistakable support to Great Britain's move to sweep the diabolical submarine from the seas."

"The submarine is a stiletto in the navy's sleeve. A person carrying a dagger concealed about his person is looked upon as treacherous, only partially civilized at the most, and one to be deprived of his liberty. A concealed weapon is considered sufficient cause for arrest and penalty by all civilized communities. No state would be so foolish as to think for a moment of repealing its laws against the carrying of concealed weapons, because there happen to be some self-deceived persons who persist in carrying them despite the prohibition. It states take this attitude regarding persons, the working people of the nations; then it would be possible to hold a conference for real and genuine disarmament.

"The elimination of ships and submarines is merely reducing the expense of war, but not the relative power for destruction. The submarine and poison gas should no more be allowed than the firing of cannon upon a helpless town. But just as long as any sort of armament exists, greater power for destruction exists. Reduction does not eliminate the colossal iniquity of war."

Security of France

Submarines Cannot, It Is Considered, Become Weapon of Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A new interest is being taken in the Washington discussions on submarines which are considered to have reached an impasse, and the possibility of a new conference, to which will be convoked other naval powers, is generally approved. The Senate has expressed through various speakers its entire support of what are regarded as the defensive measures claimed by France.

Inistence is laid upon the necessity of being able to forego the aid of other countries in assuring the security of the French coast. A resolution has been adopted calling for a guarantee of liberty of communications between the colonies and the mother country.

The submarine, it is asserted, can

not become an offensive weapon and must not be looked upon as a menace by the powers which have developed great fleets while the French arsenals were employed in other ways. National independence is in question.

Political critics remark that it was a mistake to allow this subject to come up only at the end of the Conference, when France would seem to be destroying all that had previously been decided, and thus expose herself to unjust accusations.

It would have been better to have

put forward her claims at the beginning and not adjourn the problem to the opinion expressed. America, it is asserted, loves frankness. But allegations of imperialism or of an intention to attack other powers is repudiated with indignation.

French Claims Contested

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—By The Associated Press—France's claims for a large fleet of submarines, made before the Washington Conference, are again attacked by the London newspapers, which resumed publication today after the Christmas holidays.

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation in Washington, is

given warm praise by several of the newspapers, and the American offer for a reduction in her own and British submarine tonnage is extolled as the next best thing to abolition, which Great Britain desired.

"Falling acceptance of the British scheme of abolition, the American proposal must be pressed persistently," says The Daily News, which finds it impossible to see how a big building program can be upheld in the face of Anglo-American pressure.

The Morning Post uses the caption: "Balfour's great triumph. America's faith in submarine shaken," and The Times and some other newspapers refer to Mr. Balfour's "moral victory." The Westminster Gazette, admitting that Great Britain will not easily come to terms with France, says: "Evidently we shall come to terms sooner or later with America on this question, for we have the same ultimate aim."

BAN ON SUBMARINE IS DECLARED DUTY

Dr. Paul R. Frothingham Urges Support of British Proposal for Abolition—Undersea Boat Called "Stiletto in Sleeve"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Buy the Chicago surface and elevated street car lines, unify them, making one great system, and supplement the system with subways. Provide genuine rapid transit and universal transfers. Finance the project with a bond issue secured by the properties. Set the fare high enough to cover not only operating charges, but also to pay interest on the bonds and provide a sinking fund. Such is the plan advanced by U. S. Schwartz, chairman of the local transportation committee of the City Council.

It is a plan offered as a solution

of the transportation problems of this city which have been a subject of bitter political controversy for a number of years. The city has spent

time to time to sum up which aggregate \$800,000 in studying the situation.

Assurance of support for the plan

has been received from officials of the surface lines, heads of the elevated system, and the city board of supervising engineers. The unanimity of these three factions on the proposal

surprised the conference.

Chicago does not now have a passenger subway. It has 1059 miles of tracks in its surface car system, and 197 miles of track in its elevated system. The elevated includes 154 miles of track on elevated structure, some of which supports three and four tracks for express and local service. A total average of 4,000,000 cash and transfers passengers is carried daily, but there is now no transfer privilege between elevated and surface lines. Elevated fares are 10 cents; surface fares 8 cents.

Legislation Not Needed

Despite the fact that citizens of this city have voted several times for municipal ownership and operation of the transportation system, the city has been prevented from buying the properties because of the limitation placed on its borrowing power by the state legislature.

Alderman Schwartz in his plan pro-

poses to get around this limitation by issuing "public utility certificates," which were authorized under the public utility act of 1913. These would not be municipal obligations, but obligations of the transportation system. They would be a lien on the properties acquired.

In support of the validity of such a

financing plan, Alderman Schwartz

submits a brief prepared by himself, J. N. Frank, attorney for the City Club, and W. M. Kelly, an attorney. The brief asserts the plan can be put into effect without legislation.

"It will enable us at once to build

a system of rapid transit subways that

will serve the people of the entire

community. It will enable us at once to proceed to the increasing of the existing traction facilities, and bringing them up to their maximum." The pamphlet further states that the plan "will eliminate wasteful litigation, and points the quickest way to the 5-cent fare."

At a meeting held by the subcommittee on subways of the council transportation committee, Henry A. Blair, president of the Chicago surface lines, in promising his cooperation, requested the committee to grant him two weeks' time to complete a plan for unification of the transportation facilities, and for methods of financing that will bring fresh capital into the traction properties.

"Are you willing to enter into negotiations with us to obtain a settlement of the problems involved in the traction system? On what basis would you make a settlement?" These were the questions asked by Alderman Schwartz.

Cooperation Assured

To the first question, Mr. Blair as

sented his willingness to cooperate. B. J. Arnold, chairman of the board of supervising engineers, stated it would be incumbent upon his board to

aid. Britton L. Budd, president of the Chicago Elevated Railways, pledged

cooperation.

"There are three elements that enter into the problem," said Mr. Budd, "the public, the investor and Labor. The public wants an adequate, complete and up-to-date transportation system. The investor should be treated fairly. His money was put in in good faith and it has been used for the advantage of the public. As for Labor, we have men who have been in the service 25 and 30 years. They have been paid the average wage, but there is no provision for pensions."

Under the previous administration when Frank O. Lowden was Governor, the tax rate was held down to 40 cents despite the period of high prices. Prices have receded considerably in the commodities which the State is required to buy in large quantities for its institutions. It is said, however, that boosts in school appropriations are largely responsible for the higher tax rate.

At the last session of the Legislature there was appropriated to the common school distribution fund \$5,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000. The University of Illinois also received an increase of \$1,500,000 a year.

W. L. Fisher, an attorney who has

been a close student of traction problems for 25 years, declared the feasibility of the plan rested on the ability to overcome legal and financial obstacles.

"Could the lien note be sold in sufficient quantities to provide an adequate transportation system, including subways, such as Chicago needs?" asked Mr. Fisher. "If Alderman Schwartz can get banks or bond houses to underwrite his plan it is certainly worth consideration. If he cannot get this assurance, the only wise thing is to obtain a constitutional amendment and adopt the trustee plan."

WAGE EARNERS TO BE FARMERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The annual joint maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, which were to have been held in Panama Bay in February and March, 1922, have been abandoned, the Navy Department announces.

CHICAGO MAY BUY ALL TRANSIT LINES

Plan Offered as Solution to Long Controversy Is Approved by Car Companies and Would Coordinate Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Buy the Chicago surface and elevated street car lines, unify them, making one great system, and supplement the system with subways. Provide genuine rapid transit and universal transfers. Finance the project with a bond issue secured by the properties. Set the fare high enough to cover not only operating charges, but also to pay

interest on the bonds and provide a sinking fund. Such is the plan advanced by U. S. Schwartz, chairman of the local transportation committee of the City Council.

It is a plan offered as a solution

of the transportation problems of this city which have been a subject of bitter political controversy for a number of years. The city has spent

time to time to sum up which aggregate \$800,000 in studying the situation.

Assurance of support for the plan

has been received from officials of the surface lines, heads of the elevated system, and the city board of supervising engineers. The unanimity of these three factions on the proposal

surprised the conference.

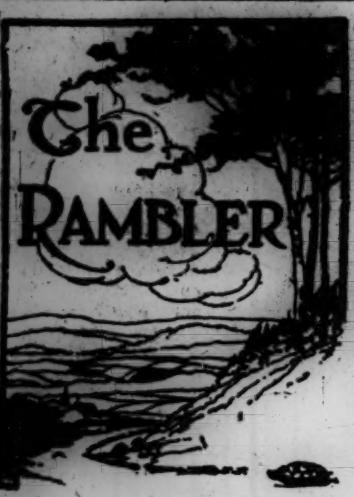
Chicago does not now have a passenger subway. It has 1059 miles of tracks in its surface car system, and 197 miles of track in its elevated system. The elevated includes 154 miles of track on elevated structure, some of which supports three and four tracks for express and local service. A total average of 4,000,000 cash and transfers passengers is carried daily, but there is now no transfer privilege between elevated and surface lines. Elevated fares are 10 cents; surface fares 8 cents.

Legislation Not Needed

Despite the fact that citizens of this city have voted several times for municipal ownership and operation of the transportation system, the city has been prevented from buying the properties because of the limitation placed on its borrowing power by the state legislature.

Alderman Schwartz in his plan pro-

poses to



Old Files

Long years ago, when the United States were still colonies and news was news, the Americans had certain differences with their French neighbors in Canada. In fact, they always had them, and Puritan or Church of England man, as the case might be, the colonist took for granted that the French, that is, the French in Canada, must be fought, and fought they were, until the day when Wolfe settled the question at Quebec. The patriotic and justly colonial, when there was some particular occasion, burst into verse and expressed himself with a candor that did him every credit. If you look at the old files of the newspapers of the period, you will find there effusions, as witness this from the New Hampshire Gazette of May 12, 1758:

House Sons of Earth, to War, to War,
Revenge your Country's Wrongs:
Let no excuse you now dear,
To each Man it belongs.

May Neptune still the raging Sea,
And walt you softly o'er!
May Tritons trumpet all the Way
Till you get safe on Shore.

But if they dare to stand it out,
And risque a hearty Bom'ing:
You only need in a Scout,
And tell 'em P—p—i's coming.

These verses are dated April, 1758, and are sent from Deerfield. When one remembers the sufferings of those that lived there at the hands of the French and Indians, one understands the feeling of the versifier. But those were fine active days, and history and glory were exploding and coruscating over half the world. "The terrible cornet of horse" was showing his eagle beak in the Commons and making those speeches that were not reported, and Colonel Washington was getting into condition for more serious work a few years later. When there was news in those simile, little newspapers, it had to do with things very often that rocked the western world, though it might be a little old. Men were more patient in those days, and though they suffered and rejoiced quite as we do, they attended to their business between cataclysms.

But the news was not always of great doings, at least according to European standard, but of the every day affairs of the colony: for instance, here in the Gazette again on March 17, 1758 (Londonderry and Antrim are both in New Hampshire), Daniel Warner, Henry Sherburne and Clement March having been appointed a committee to build a State House in Portsmouth, make proposals for lumber to build a house of "about 80 Feet long, 30 Feet wide, about 21 Feet Post" and call for its completion in June. Labor organization, not having reached its present high state of perfection. Some years later, on the Fourth of July, 1760 (I prefer this date) Colborn Barrall informs the public that he keeps a shop at the head of Colonel Wallingford's wharf and at the very lowest rates will sell goods of which the following make only an incomplete list: Broad cloths, German serges, half thick, sagathees, dunys, shalloons, tanneries, Osnabrigs, callamanscos, ticklingburg, mohair, dimity and buckram cloths: sewing silk, buttons, Prussian stripes, black taffety ("Taffety pudding!"), tiffany, batband and women's crapes, men's worsted, thread and cotton hose, women's lamb gloves and mitts, purple gloves and mitts, black, bone and blond lace, bobbins, shirt buttons, silver paper hats, silk hats and cloaks, russel shoes, men's and boys' shoes, wax beads and pendants, stone necklaces and earrings, spectacles, horn and ivory combs, shoe and knee buckles, ink pots, case knives and forks, razors, "scissars," thimbles, Jew's harps, wool cards, brass kettle and skillets, felt, caster and beaverette hats, frying-pans, scythes, sickles and cartridge paper, loaf and brown sugar, window glass, choice Connecticut pork, shot and lead by the hundred-weight—breathless and busy list, and we smell the store at the head of Colonel Wallingford's wharf. In August of the same year appears an advertisement that has not to do with the balance of power: "Lose a Bag of a Wig, the 28th instant. Whoever will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive Forty Shillings Old Tenor": some gentleman of the pleasant town of Portsmouth had lost that which all well dressed men must have in 1760 and he was willing to pay two pounds for it, old tenor.

The verses that I quoted at the beginning are a mixture of world wars and colonial pride. I cannot say local pride, for Sir William Pepperell was too large a figure to be called a local hero, even of the colonies. But the expedition to Quebec was commanded by regulars and so the stout colonial said that if the French really had the assurance to make a resistance and "risque a hearty Bom'ing," the best thing to do was to mention Pepperell's name to them and then put a speedy end to matters. Whether Sir William was a better soldier than James Wolfe is a matter of no importance, but I think that dash of pride in P—p—i is very illuminating. I doubt whether there was ever much love lost between the colonial troops and the English regulars, a fact that need not encourage anyone to think that here

was another example of English tyranny or whatever stock abuse happens to be current. Regulars and volunteers never got on too well together in those days and the regulars of different countries criticized each other, as witness the thoroughly German diary of the Hessian Captain George Pausch, written in 1776, in which he says regarding the English officers, "The National pride and arrogant conduct of these people allow them to command my men, while I am not permitted to command theirs!" and he plaintively notes that these arrogant men are copying the Hessian gun-wipers (Pausch was in the artillery). Furthermore, he records that he has to practice the quickstep. Anybody who reads Winsor and finds out how the Hessian soldier was loaded and equipped, can understand the captain's objection to the quickstep.

But I prefer to leave the atmosphere of Hess Darmstadt and the Horse Guards and return to crisp and original New Hampshire, where, at the time we are seeing, men probably had quite as much foreign news as was good for them. When we marvel at the care that they took with their letters, such advertisements as this will explain it: "Assah Herrerman of Plastow, hereby gives Notice, That he sets out for Crown Point on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. and will carry any letters that may be left at the following places, viz. Mr. Foss's, inn-holder at Portsmouth; Clark's at Greeneland, Folsom's at Exeter; Huntton's at Kingston; Renkin's at Londonderry; Deacon Kendall's at Litchfield; Major Moulton's at Hampton; and Balch's at New Salem; eight shillings to be left with each letter, and they will be delivered according to Directions!" This is dated June 22, 1762; so you perceive that rates of postage have come down.

Louisburg has fallen, Quebec has taken, there are no more royal intendants in Canada, we no longer wear bag wigs, and our newspapers are rather bulkier than the New Hampshire Gazette. Advertising has attained great heights, though the grammar remains about the same, but one last quotation from the Gazette of September 12, 1760, will show us that the borrowers of books retain their amiable characteristics:

"All Persons having Books in their Possession, borrowed of Sir William Pepperell, Bart. . . . are hereby desired to return them . . . to prevent the Trouble of a particular Application to them for the same." J. H. S.

MARDI GRAS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With Twelfth Night comes the opening of the Mardi Gras season in New Orleans, which winds its way through a series of fancy dress balls, reigned over by mythical kings, such as Mithras, Momus and Comus, culminating finally in the most spectacular festival of Rex, which consists not only of day and night parades but of a gorgeous ball as well. Rex is the accepted king of carnival and he reigns supreme. Great mystery surrounds his identity until the crucial moment for revelation. It is his festival which the people joyously celebrate.

Over each ball as it occurs in its appointed time, reigns a king with his lords in waiting and from among the debutantes of the season he chooses a queen, with ladies in waiting, to reign with him for the night. The choice is always carefully kept from the guests and comes as a surprise. The chosen queen is crowned with jewels and arrayed in a royal mantle especially made for the occasion, beautifully embroidered in jewels and silk, her ladies less gorgeously arrayed, at least.

Always the ball room on each occasion is elaborately decorated, carrying out some fantastic design, and the members of the organization giving the ball are costumed and masked in keeping. Usually a series of beautiful tableaux precede the choice of queen.

But the highest honor that can be bestowed, the fondest wish of every debutante, is the honor of being chosen to reign with Rex. To her the whole populace pays homage. Her robes are the most gorgeous, taking many weeks to fashion and embroider under the skillful fingers of many workers. Her jewels, consisting of crown, scepter, girdle and as many other pieces as her king may choose, are made by jewelers in France and are fashioned of white metal and most excellent imitation jewels. They are veritable works of art, delicate in design and workmanship, and for days are on exhibition with the crown jewels of Rex.

The Rex festival takes place the day before the Lenten season begins and ends the winter social activities. On this day the city is turned over to Rex and his happy throng and the streets are gay with maskers. Everywhere the purple and gold and green of carnival is used in decorations in honor of the royal visitor. All day carnival organizations hold minor parades, but the real attraction is in the parade after Rex lands at the water front.

This parade is made up of wonderful floats built of papier-mâché and plaster and gorgeously painted, all contributing to some dominant idea. They have been months building. Indeed there is a regular organization that does this work from year to year. This parade ends at the famous old Boston Club, where, on a specially constructed gallery over the street, the queen to be and her ladies await the coming of the king.

Another parade at night, lighted with yard-colored flares, ends in the ball at which the invited guests are presented and pay homage to the sovereigns. This used to take place at the famous old French Opera House, before it burned, which was ideal for the splendid affair.

This carnival custom is a touch of the old Creole life of the old French New Orleans, which its citizens cherish and would most reluctantly abandon. At this season New Orleans is indeed "the city that Care forgot."

THE SAVOY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Jostled and hindered by London crowds gazing in the tailors' windows or striving to board omnibuses, beset by the din of automobile horns and countless feet, you may leave the Strand by a dim archway, down a dozen time-worn steps, and believe yourself in a different world. The ancient precinct of the Savoy contains, but it said at once, little of obvious interest save the historic chapel: it is the memories that count.

Here lived the Strand's first recorded resident, beside the highway, even then of immemorial age, joining Westminster to London. Here was built in 1246 the manor house of Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III's Queen, and from him the precinct takes its name. Later the property passed to John of Gaunt, who, as Duke of Lancaster Place adjoining, by which you drive to Waterloo Station, and here he kept royal state till dispossessed by the Jacquerie of 1381—that rising associated with Wat Tyler's personality, which was really only a part of a movement which covered western Europe and marked the beginning of the end of feudalism. The populace, though no robbery took place, left not one stone upon another.

Through gaunt the Savoy became the refuge of Wyllif and here he entertained Chaucer as his guest. Some scholars say that here was the poet's chamber with "all the windows well glazed" and the Romance of the Rose painted "with colors fine" on all the walls, and that here, too,

A garden saw I full of blossomed bowls
Upon a river in a green mead—

Alas, there are no blossoms now and the green mead vanished five centuries and more ago. The site of Gaunt's palace and park lay desolate till a new foundation rose under the terms of Henry VII's will. This again was doomed to decay in the next century, and as with the ancient Whitefriars, so to the Savoy in its most disreputable days the privilege attached of "sanctuary." Macaulay de-

scribes it as inhabited in Stewart times "by a not less lawless population" than Alsatia, itself. "The Bog of Allan, the Passes of the Grampians, were not more unsafe than this small knot of lanes" in the very heart of London.

So valueless was the property in these conditions that persons took possession of the houses and paid no rent. Among the host of un estimable residents at this period it is curious to find two reputable publishers, the famous Jacob Tonson and Cruden, of Concordance fame. But the general condition was the presage of collapse, and Turner's picture in the Georgian era shows the Thames with the Savoy in ruins in the foreground.

Since then appreciation of property has caused all to be rebuilt, and all that remains of Peter of Savoy, of Gaunt, of Chaucer, Wyllif, Fuller of the "Worthies" and many another resident is the chapel in its raised inclosure. And even this was nearly swept away in the great war, when a German bomb dropped in the very precinct, leaving to this day an unvalued rent from top to bottom of a lofty building.

It is good to return to the bustling, kindly Strand, lest the contrast be too poignant—the quiet of bygone ages and the handiwork of a civilization, bent, albeit only for a time, upon destruction. But to the Savoy's restful little square the visitor will come again, if he cares for memories, as Dickens wrote:

"So glides the life away in the old precinct. At its base, a river runs for all the world; at its summit is the brawling Strand; on either side are the gloomy Adelphi Arches and the Bridge of Sighs that men call Waterloo. But the precinct troubles itself little with the noise and tumult."

Excavations at Sardis

Dr. Hogarth, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, recently gave a series of lectures on the excavations conducted by American archaeologists at Sardis. About 50 Latin inscriptions were discovered in the temple ruins by the Americans. Most of the inscriptions were found, however, on the lower slopes of the mountain at the rear of the temple.

The object of the undertaking was to settle the question as to whether the temple columns stood on the site of the ancient Sardis or whether it had disappeared with the collapse of the acropolis. The archaeologists satisfied themselves that the ancient

NEIGHBORS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The theory is that the temple was built originally in the fourth century. Indeed, one of the inscriptions discovered dates back to the time of Alexander the Great, or about 300 B.C. Traces have also been found of an earlier sandstone temple under the other fragments. Originally the temple had eight columns in each of the two facades; not many architects today would design a building to support such great weight on such supports.

The work of excavation was greatly facilitated by the importation of a whole railroad from the United States

workshop, and in the winter his friendly greetings and gay whistle can be heard even through closed doors and windows. In the evening, when "I mill looses" his busy time begins, as the folk come to fetch their belongings.

"Ulio, Bob," a woman calls up the stair, "Hasta done my brooch, and Jane Hirst's chain? Ah'll tak 'em both. Her be goin' to 't whilst drive to need and mun her it to wear."

"They be on 't winder sill," comes the answer from upstairs. "Tha's in sixpence and 'tis ninepence for Jane Hirst. Tha can put 't brass in 't saucer."

"Bob, here's six brooches and a pair of earrings," says another. "Melia Wright, she knows, oop at Far End. Can't tha do 'em this week?"

"Noe, lass. Ah'm full oop this week coom next Setterday." And so it goes on for a half hour or more. Bob rarely comes downstairs—it takes too much time, and shouting down from the workshop does just as well.

The Lockwoods own their house and my landlady once told me it was built. Bob's mother was a very poor woman, but she was shrewd and farseeing and, when the railway was begun about seventy years ago, she saw her chance and seized it. There was a site available in a suitable position and she had a cousin who was a mason, whom she induced to build for her.

"Ah mun hev a reet haase, tha knows, a parlor and a haaseap'ace and three bedrooms, big 'uns too," she said to him.

"Eh, Jane Ann, whatever doest want a haase like you for? Tha's only thee and Bob. One oop and one down will be a sight better."

"Nay, marry, lad. That 't will not. Tha mun build as Ah says."

"And where's t' brass a coming fra'?"

"Get agate o' building, lad, and leave t' brass to me. Ah reckon there's enough in t' Co-op to begin wi'."

The house was built and then Mrs. Lockwood gave up her work at the mill and took in navvies to lodge, and she cooked and mended and washed for and mothered the men so well that it was always full. The three rooms were packed as tight as it was possible, and Bob had a bed in the kitchen. The railway embankment and the long viaduct across the valley took many years to build, and by the time they were finished the house was paid for and there were a few pounds over toward furnishing the parlor.

Bob was immensely proud of his wife. "My missus is a good un," he said to me one day, "and my mother was a good 'un afore. She would ha' bin rare suited wi' Mrs. Lockwood, that her would. Though maybe her'd ha' found her a bit stylish. My mother 'ud be fair capped to see how she's done up t'haase—gas and water in it now, and a carpet in the room and all. She does a bit o'pinking and she's learnt to cover the umbrellas so she helps addle t'brass so she mun hev what she wants."

The was here that Mr. Lamb first

LAKE CHAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the early months of this year P. H. Lamb, Director of Agriculture in the northern provinces of Nigeria, made a tour of inspection to Lake Chad, the great expanse of water and marsh in the heart of north central Africa, on the borders of Nigeria and French equatorial Africa. It is less than 100 years since the lake was first seen by Europeans, and since it has excited much geographical curiosity. Interesting particulars of Mr. Lamb's visit are contained in his report.

The lake is subject to great fluctuations in size, and when Mr. Lamb arrived in January he found that the waters were receding, leaving a foreshore varying in width from a quarter to half a mile. Bordering this was a dense growth of wild species of sorghum. The grain is gathered and eaten in years of scarcity, but at the time of Mr. Lamb's visit it was affording food for countless numbers of finches, evidently migrants. On the foreshore were to be seen numerous small plots of cotton, either abandoned or cultivated in the most desultory fashion.

At the instigation of the British Resident several chiefs had come with their people in large numbers to cultivate their respective blocks. The clearing of the wild growth was very heavy work, sometimes being carried on in water knee-deep. As many as 250 men were working in one plot, under the gang system. The principal crops grown are cow-peas, millet, and wheat. The surface layer of from 5 inches to two feet consists of fine loamy soil while below is a water-bearing stratum of almost pure sand.

Cultivation on the shores of Lake Chad is to be seen to perfection about three days' march to the south of a place called Mongonu, where a large area of fertile foreshore is cultivated by small proprietors. The conditions reminded Mr. Lamb of Egypt. Probably owing to the fact that the land is cultivated annually, there is no heavy clearing to be done, the seed being merely sown in the alluvium as soon as the water recedes. While sowing was proceeding in this area there were close by irrigated crops being harvested.

It was here that Mr. Lamb first realized that large areas to the south and southwest of Chad are of deltaic origin, the rivers as they approach the lake dividing instead of uniting. The areas to the southwest of the lake are inhabited mainly by Shuwa Arabs.

In the region between Dikwa and the lake are vast areas of "massakwa," a species of sorghum, which must this year have run into hundreds of square miles, and even so nothing like full advantage was being taken of the enormous area of the deltaic flats.

The natives told Mr. Lamb that in years of plenty they bury their grain in stores dug several feet below the ground, and roofed over with two feet of puddled clay. In this way they are able to store their grain for as long as seven years.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He comes home with country spoil.

has a large clientele among the hundreds of women passing his door daily on their way to the mills near the town. He also goes to houses to mend and wind up clocks and does errands for neighbors who cannot get to the shops. In the winter he shaves men who cannot get up and down the hill to the barber's in the snow, and in the summer he cultivates his garden and does a large business in early salad and spring onions, which he sells to the mill workers in penoths.

When his work takes him into the country he comes home with country spoil—a few eggs in his handkerchief, or a hen, given him by some farmer's wife, or maybe a basket of nettles that he has gathered by the hedge for nettle porridge.

Bob is always cheery; in the summer he sings as he does his repairs in the back bedroom that serves as



the handy way to buy them

Compact, convenient, economical—the new two-pound carton of SunSweet Prunes. What if your pantry is small and crowded? No matter! There will always be room for this handy-sized package. For the family of two it is the ideal size; while the housewife who buys her staples in small quantities will be just as quick to appreciate its wonderful convenience. Ask your grocer for this two-pound carton of SunSweet Prunes and keep it handy in the pantry. California Prune & Apricot Growers Inc., San Jose, Calif.—11,000 grower-members.

SUNSWEEET
California's Nature-Flavored
Prunes

SAN FRANCISCO BAY SPAN IS APPROVED

Proposed Structure Would Be 5.8 Miles Long and Combine a Tube, Bridge and Trestle—Cost to Be Met in Tolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Approval by the federal government of the plan to span San Francisco Bay with a combined tube, bridge, trestle and fill, adopted by the combination bridge committee of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, has been received here. The approval came in the form of a statement from the War Department to Colonel Herbert Deakyne, chief of the United States Army Engineering Corps for this district, and specifies rather closely the location and character of the passageway, permission for the construction of which is given.

The banks of San Francisco and the surrounding bay cities have agreed tentatively to handle the financing of the bridge, which has been described previously in The Christian Science Monitor, and which, if constructed at the point selected by the committee from the several cities, will be 5.8 miles in length. The plans of the passageway drawn for these combined cities by John Vipond Davies, of New York, and Ralph Modjeski, of Chicago, come within the limits and specifications, both as to location and to methods of construction, set down by the War Department, and probably will be followed, with a few alterations, in the ultimate construction of the connecting link between San Francisco and the mainland shore.

In giving its approval, the War Department says: "Favorable consideration will be given to a plan conforming to the requirements, and having the necessary financial backing and support of the local authorities of the cities and counties affected." The Motor Car Dealers Association of San Francisco raised, in its own membership, the \$20,000 expended for the preliminary surveys and plans, and the city councils and county supervisors of the cities and counties affected informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the money necessary for the working survey and plans—approximately \$150,000—is available for immediate use. Supervisor Richard Welch, chairman of the special combination bridge committee, declined that he had reason to believe that the State of California would assist the counties and cities in the construction of the bridge, which, according to the approved plans, is to cost \$100,000,000, the proposed bond issue to be paid off eventually by the proceeds from a small toll rate for use of the bridge, operating costs of which are estimated at \$3,050,000 annually.

Requirements Summarized

The requirements of the War Department, summarized from the statement sent to the bridge committee through Colonel Deakyne, are as follows:

"That no bridge of any kind be approved north of Hunter's Point, and that no low bridge will be approved north of San Mateo.

"That a tunnel crossing the bay will be approved in any location, provided that the highest part of the tube is placed at least 50 feet below mean low water, and proper compensation is made for obstruction of cross-section, as affecting tidal flows.

"That a combined bridge and tunnel will be approved at a location south of the proposed Alameda naval base site, provided that the tunnel is so placed as to leave the channel along the San Francisco side (i.e., the commercial waterfront), unobstructed to a depth of 50 feet at mean low water, for a width of 3000 feet measured from the nearest point of the pier-head line; and provided that proper compensation is made for obstruction of cross-section as affecting tidal flows.

"That not more than one crossing will be approved at present in any location north of San Mateo."

The approval of the government on these sites puts an end to the proposed private bridge from Telegraph Hill, at the northern end of San Francisco, to Goat Island, in the middle of the bay, to be carried thence on a mole to the Oakland shore, and at any point north of the proposed naval base at Alameda. The object of the War Department in forbidding a bridge across this part of the bay, of course, is to keep open forever direct communication between the Alameda shore and deep salt water through the Golden Gate.

To conform to the new restrictions, the only alteration necessary in the Davies-Modjeski plans will be the sinking of the tunnel to a depth of 50 feet, instead of the 30 feet proposed. The tunnel was to have been 3000 feet long, running from the land terminus in the China Basin, San Francisco, to an artificial island, thus leaving a north-and-south channel for traffic along the San Francisco waterfront of a depth of 30 feet at mean low water. The government demands 50 feet of water, and this can be arranged easily.

Dumbarton Project

E. E. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer of San Francisco, who has devoted a great deal of time and study to the various bridge plans put forward, and who will have a large part in the eventual construction of the passageway, made the following comment on the War Department's statement:

"San Francisco is gratified in the extreme by the findings of the War Department. The report is doubly satisfactory, for, irrespective of the combined bridge and tunnel, it makes possible the construction of the pro-

posed vehicular bridge south of Dumbarton."

This Dumbarton bridge is another project, intended to cut down the time from more southern inland cities to San Francisco for commercial and passenger vehicles, and will cost only \$2,000,000. It has been approved and agreed on by the cities surrounding the bay, as far south as San Jose, and probably will be started soon. In a sense it is a bridge across an arm of San Francisco Bay, rather than across the bay itself, and its construction has nothing to do with that of the main bridge across the bay at San Francisco.

The construction of the large bridge, for which approval has been given by the War Department, includes the tube above mentioned, 13,000 feet of steel bridge set on massive concrete piers; 3600 feet of trestle, and some thousands of feet of fill or mole, leading to the Alameda or Oakland end of the passageway. It has been ascertained through carefully kept records that approximately 50,000,000 persons and 500,000 vehicles use the ferries across San Francisco Bay every year, and it is estimated that a toll of five cents for each person—compared with the 18 cents now charged by the ferry companies—and 50 cents for each vehicle, compared with the \$1 now charged by the ferry companies, will result in an annual income sufficient to pay for operation of the passageway and the putting aside of a goodly sum each year to apply on the bonds.

Indications are that the actual technical and hydrographic survey for the construction of the bridge will be commenced shortly after the holidays.

WORLD ECONOMIC SESSION URGED

Women Voters Assert That It Is Vital Next Step Toward World Progress and Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calling of an international economic conference as "a vital next step toward international adjustment, progress, and peace" is urged in a resolution adopted by the executive board of the Boston League of Women Voters and sent to President Harding and to the American delegates to the Washington Conference.

"Approval of the measures so ably devised by the Administration for the relief of the unemployed and their families," the resolution says, "and realising that the further decrease of unproductive and impoverishing idleness can be effected only by dealing more directly with the business uncertainties which produce them, and being vividly aware of the much more terrible conditions in Europe and the need of bringing back to the debt-burdened nations the confidence and security upon which alone can arise a sound and productive industrial life, and

"Knowing also the importance of commercial opportunity as a basis for the wholesome friendliness so indispensable in international relations, and

"Realising that only by common understanding between the United States and the nations of Europe can the foundation be laid for the relief from financial depression, therefore we, the Boston League of Women Voters urgently request President Harding to invite the nations of Europe to an international economic conference to be held as soon as possible in Washington, to discuss measures for the establishment of credit and to lay the basis for a revival of industry and trade. Inasmuch as the United States is today the leading creditor nation, and inasmuch as its location, policy and ideals have favored a disinterested and generous approach to such questions, and inasmuch as the accomplishment and spirit of the Conference on Limitation of Armament have won the confidence and aroused the enthusiasm of the nations and have indicated the ability of the United States to arrange and conduct an international conference with signal success—we therefore sincerely hope that the President will take the initiative in issuing the call to an international economic conference as a vital next step toward international adjustment, progress and peace."

DAKOTA SOCIOLOGIST SCORES LAW BREAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YANKTON, South Dakota—Newspapers and motion-picture theaters should be operated as community enterprises like the schools, without any idea of profit, for they are educational forces that reach every home, declared Dr. Craig S. Thomas, professor of sociology at the University of South Dakota, in an address in Yankton.

He conceived it to be the duty of the business men of a community to see that this was accomplished. The community should make it possible, he declared, for newspapers to be run independently of money profit or of advertising revenue. The moving picture theaters should be taken over and operated on the same basis as the schools, he said. The public does not demand present objectionable films, he asserted, in spite of the claims of managers that they are trying to give the public what it wants.

"Respectable" law breakers. Dr. Thomas declared, are more of a menace to society than professional criminals. He condemned the "home-brew" maker who violates the law under the cloak of good citizenship and defends his action with a plea of liberty, classing such persons as Bolsheviks. They are peace-time slackers, and lack the real patriotism which is essential to the welfare of our country, he declared.

Fraternal orders which protect their erring members who violate the prohibition laws were scored by the speaker

JAMAICA TARIFF BOARD REPORTS

Preference Extended to Great Britain and Canada Will Be Withheld From Other Colonies Pending Negotiations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The Legislative Council here, having adopted the principle of imperial preference, appointed a select committee regarding the tariff. This body reported May 19, 1920, recommending that a preference of 40 per cent should be given to British-made cotton piece goods, becoming 50 per cent when the goods were also made of British Empire-grown cotton.

On June 18, 1920, the Canada-West Indies trade agreement was entered into, and was approved by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, October 14, 1920. That agreement required that this island should give a preference of not less than 25 per cent on all goods imported from Canada, except that in three groups there was to be a special preference, namely: flour, 1a. per bag; spirits, 2a. 6d. per gallon; wine, beer and ale, 20 per cent.

It became necessary for the select committee to make further representations regarding the tariff, and to recommend whether or not the preference given to Canada was to be extended to the whole British Empire.

The chairman of the committee was the Hon. Robert Johnstone, C. M. G., the Collector-General. The Governor's instructions were that the revised tariff must not decrease the total revenue raised. The Collector-General submitted a tariff providing for the preference to Canada, and for extending this at once to the whole British Empire.

The classification adopted was that which was adopted last year at a conference of the eastern colonies of the British West Indies. The majority of the committee did not agree that the preference to Canada should be at once extended to the whole Empire. It is recommended that it should for the present be extended only to the United Kingdom, except that the preference already granted to cotton piece goods should remain, being, however, a flat rate of 50 per cent instead of 40 per cent in the one case, and 50 per cent when the goods were not only British made, but made with British grown cotton.

It has been found impracticable to make this difference. The committee adopted another tariff than that presented by the Collector-General. Rated articles are to some extent increased, but the ad valorem duty is reduced from the present general rate of 16 2/3 per cent to 15 per cent.

Shifting Trade Discussed

The committee deals, but not very exhaustively, with the shifting of trade which will probably occur as a result of the preference. This question, it is pointed out, is complicated by the expected general reduction of values of goods, a reduction which has already begun.

Taking the figures for 1918 it is estimated that the yield from the present rate would be £557,900, at the proposed rate £604,400, a net increase of £46,500.

If the preference has the result of shifting trade so that all cotton piece goods come to Jamaica from the British Empire alone, foreign countries ceasing to supply them, the yield of duties would sink from £557,900 to £547,400, a net decrease of £10,700. The unknown factor is to what extent lowering the duty will increase imports.

Regarding flour, if the result of the preference is, a bag results in the shifting to Canada of three-fourths of the foreign trade in this article the revenue would lose £6250.

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SPAIN PLANS NEW POLICY IN MOROCCO

Anthony Maura Proposes Reduction of Military Effort to Minimum, an Idea That Meets With Much Criticism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The long expected speech on the general situation and the governmental idea and intention as to Morocco by the Premier, Anthony Maura, has at last been delivered in the Chamber, and in some ways is regarded as a remarkable effort. It was quite characteristic. In the first place it was a great oratorical achievement. With a touch of satire, some of the newspapers that are not unfriendly to the Premier say that just as a speech it was quite worthy of him and one of the best efforts of a career that has contributed liberally to the reputation that the Spanish Cortes has obtained for being a great place for words.

Especially in his oration, wherein he expressed his disgust with Spanish politicians and all their works—though it is pointed out that he has generally been regarded as the chief and typical of such politicians in some respects—and his sympathy with the people in his desire something better than they were receiving from those politicians and their governmental system, he labored in a sentimental vein. The ego was strongly pronounced throughout, and a policy was declared on behalf of the government and the nation which, it is said, there is the best reason to believe is not approved by various members of this cabinet of concentration, and which is decidedly disapproved by a substantial and most authoritative section of the Conservative Party from which Mr. Maura at present draws most of his ministerial strength, and which is in effect a pure Maurist policy, hints as to the character of which have previously been afforded. The Premier was strongly recombinatory of many old political associations, and in general was exceedingly pessimistic, as is his habit most of these days.

Speech Disappointing

As to Morocco, his idea stated in a summary of a sentence is that Spain should reduce her military effort out there to the very minimum and withdraw as many soldiers as possible at the earliest moment. The criticism is made that he does not appear to be much concerned with the international view, nor with the extent of the mission intrusted to Spain as viewed by the powers that gave it to her, nor with what might happen as the result of an extensive diminution of the Spanish effort in the zone. The speech was naturally listened to with the deepest attention and interest, and from time to time it was applauded in particular parts of the Chamber, but generally it was regarded as disappointing, while surprise was expressed that Mr. Maura should seem to desire to commit the government to a policy which he must be aware would probably not be shared by succeeding governments, while his, the present one, cannot be reckoned as anything more stable than its predecessors, and no long term of office is in the least likely for the Premier. It is therefore considered in responsible circles to be absurd on such an occasion as this to attempt to commit the Spanish Government to a policy which represents in the main only the ideas of one man and is not likely to be acted upon.

"Far From Realities"

Another criticism is that this proposed hesitation of Spain in the matter of her future in Morocco, and the suggestion of weakness, timidity, must create a bad impression abroad. It is suggested in some quarters that Mr. Maura, who has now no place with any of the political parties, and in the last year or two has become the strongest possible advocate of coalition and national governments, is playing for national support and endeavoring to benefit his own theories. The strongest criticism of his speech comes from the official Conservatives, who denounce his inconsistencies, blended with ingratitude as they say they are, but other sections have serious fault to find with the views expressed. It is remarked that comments made by Melquiades Alvarez, the *Reformista* leader, and the former Minister, Alcalá Zamora, show "how far from realities" is the mind of Mr. Maura in these days.

In the course of his speech, which was very long, he referred in the early part to the circumstances of the upheaval at Melilla and the various measures that had been taken to deal with it and to reestablish Spanish authority and security in the Melilla district. The state of things at the present time, he said, indicated that there was not the very slightest doubt that the first cycle of operations at this end of the zone would soon be finished and complete success achieved, the country cleared of enemies, and such definite guarantees for the security of the town of Melilla established that neither it nor its environs would ever be in danger of hostile acts again.

Recent Gomara Outbreak

Then he dealt with the outbreak that had recently occurred at the other or western end of the zone, in the Gomara region, the result of which was that Spain had had to send strong reinforcements there with the utmost haste. The Spanish efforts there had been completely successful, and the upshot was that the Gomara Moors were more irritated with the Rifians who had rebelled on this occasion than formerly they were with the Spaniards themselves. With all reserve and caution he said he believed

that the operations at this western end of the zone would be finally terminated within the space of a very few weeks. These operations, he said, were enough in his judgment to justify the magnitude of the expeditionary army, since Spain had two wars going on in the same zone, and they must not compromise success in any way.

Mr. Maura proceeded to deal with what he called the most adequate, certain and convenient manner in which the protectorate policy might be exercised, by which he said he meant assistance given to the native authority when it was needed. He declared that he had stated in the past and should go on stating that the coastal positions, with which Spain had always quick and certain communication, and toward which hostility of the tribesmen was remote or impossible, were the proper positions to shelter and to contain the forces necessary to be dispatched to any part of the Protectorate, even to the borders of the French zone whenever it might be necessary to make the natives feel the Spanish or the Sherifian military authority.

Peninsular Army Not Needed

It was not essential that these coast garrisons should consist of Spanish troops, the treaty referring to the organization of native troops, which clearly ought to be the guardians of such positions as these. On the other hand he said that the idea was largely accepted—or the acceptance of the idea had been much diffused—as he would put it—that although the conspiracy had arisen that Spanish troops had unavoidably to be sent to the zone, Spain did not need to maintain a peninsular army there so long as the aforesaid garrisons were duly organized and prepared for contingencies.

The Earl of Elgin, as grand superintendent of Fife and Kinross, consecrated a new Royal Arch chapter, Strathaven, No. 504, at Leslie. Deputies were present from Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenheath, Lochgelly, Kelty, Leven, Bowhill, Thornton, and Torryburn.

James Archibald of Buckingham was installed as provincial grand master of Banffshire by the Earl of Elgin, who gave an impressive address on the high ideals of the craft, especially on their high value so far as it affected the present unemployment question. There was a large and representative gathering from the whole of the lodges in the Province and several representatives from other provinces.

At the meeting of the grand committee of the Grand Lodge, it was decided unanimously to recommend the Earl of Elgin for nomination as Grand Master Mason in succession to the Earl of Eglington and Winton, who is unable to accept office for another year. The Earl of Elgin was at the time deputy grand master in addition to having been provincial master and grand superintendent for Fife and Kinross.

A Masonic Centenary

Lennox Lodge, No. 1061, Fochabers, held its annual church parade and service. The sermon was preached by the rector of the parish and chaplain of the lodge, J. T. F. Farquhar.

Lodge Rothesay St. John, No. 292, which was instituted in August, 1821, celebrated its centenary in the Masonic Temple, Rothesay, under the chairmanship of George Prentice, master for the third year in succession. Provincial Grand Master F. W. Fell Clark of Caladh, past grand deacon of England, attended with his office bearers and presented the lodge with a handsome silver rose bowl. Past Master James Houston, who was in the chair from 1881 to 1883, was presented with a pair of silver candelabra in recognition of the good work done by him during his long connection with the lodge. Some interesting particulars of the craft in Rothesay were given by the master. The first lodge there was inaugurated in 1782 but only had a short existence. Dr. John Stobo was the first master of Rothesay St. John, and among the first members was James Napier, great-grandfather of the present senior warden. Dr. Stobo failed to attend at the second meeting and was promptly fined. At the end of the first year there were 51 names on the roll. The charter was not received until September, 1822, owing to the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, then grand master and the consecration did not take place until November 8 following, when there was a procession in which the Bute flag figured, this flag now being preserved in Rothesay parish church. There have been 48 masters since the foundation of the lodge. It is interesting to note that Charles Dalrymple, who afterward became Grand Master Mason of Scotland, was initiated in this lodge in 1873.

Brigadier-General R. Gordon Gilmour of Liberton and Craigmillar, immediate past grand master, was presented by the Grand Lodge with a past grand master's jewel. Arthur J. Curle, who was grand organist from 1899 until last year, has been presented with a past grand organist's jewel in gold. It is in the form of a Grecian type, encircled by a wreath of myrtle. Bronze heraldic plates are to be affixed to the pillars of the hall of Grand Lodge recording the terms of office of the more recent grand masters.

Season for Reform

In the closing passages of his speech, Mr. Maura laid the blame for all that had happened on the governments that had exercised power in Spain during the past few years. He condemned the prevailing slackness in the fulfillment of duties, although carefully defined and regulated by law, not only in military but in general official circles. Everywhere he said there was the same negation of government and the same slackness. He himself had always been a "dissident" because he had always excommunicated the political realities he had witnessed, and he had done what he could to remedy them. His desires had not prevailed, because they were not in season. But now was the season for reform, and it was never too late to mend. Governments must now satisfy the national demands and desires, and if the political direction of the Spanish nation did not accede to those desires, did not listen to the voice of conscience, and government after government did not combine to satisfy the national anxiety, they would be unworthy to control Spain or to speak in her name.

The "Epoch," the organ of the official Conservative party, which is fully represented in the Maura cabinet, while paying a compliment to Mr. Maura for his oratorical effort, subjects it to bitter criticism. It points out that while Mr. Maura complains of the governments and the parties of the past, and the Conservative party with them, the latter gave him faithful and loyal service from 1906 to 1913, and it was the Conservative party that was his chief support at the present time. Then while Mr. Maura triumphantly produced his own speech of 1914 to justify his views, he did not seem to perceive the contradiction

there was between that speech and the views and policy expressed by the Foreign Minister only four or five days from now. What the government was going to do was to be gathered from that speech of the Foreign Minister, González Honorio. All that Mr. Maura said about the exercise of the protectorate without military domination seemed excellent, but could he really believe in the practical possibility of the mere coastal domination which he again advocated? Realities imposed the necessity of having Spanish troops in the interior of the zone. In conclusion the Conservative organ complains of the bitter pessimism exhibited by Mr. Maura in his speech, and fervently yearns that through so much deviation and difference Spain might find the posture most convenient to the national interest.

NOMINATION BY SCOTTISH MASON

Duke of Elgin Was Named by the Grand Lodge Committee for Office of Grand Master

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—There was an interesting ceremony at Maybole when the Earl of Eglington, Grand Master Mason of Scotland and provincial grand master of Ayrshire, consecrated a new Masonic temple for Lodge St. John, No. 11, and unveiled a war memorial to members of the lodge. Opportunity was also taken to present the Grand Master Mason with a solid silver casket bearing an appropriate inscription.

The Earl of Elgin, as grand superintendent of Fife and Kinross, consecrated a new Royal Arch chapter, Strathaven, No. 504, at Leslie. Deputies were present from Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenheath, Lochgelly, Kelty, Leven, Bowhill, Thornton, and Torryburn.

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Arbitration in the Nations' Code

The connection of the desire for arbitration with the drafting of an international code seems both proper and natural. The idea was that arbitration would be greatly furthered if international public law was more certain—for, it was argued, how could a code be pressed to agree to arbitrate facts when the law applicable to the facts arising from them was unsettled? Anyhow, the idea is being revived and was pressed home by Hollis R. Bailey, counselor-at-law of Boston, Massachusetts, at the recent Hague Conference, and subsequently at the October meeting of the Executive Council.

This matter is now in the hands of Mr. Bailey, Lord Phillimore, Sir Richard Acland, Dr. Arthur Kuhn of New York, and Dr. Bellot, the honorary secretary of the association. Closely connected with this is another proposal by Mr. Bailey, which it is hoped may result in the formation of a branch society in the United States, where, as has been said, so many members already exist. Undoubtedly this very great work of codification will claim their active and enlightened cooperation, and their contribution to the result is expected to be most important.

Activities Increasing Yearly

Amongst the greater positive work of the association may be classed what are now known as the York-Antwerp rules of general average, which are in general use by incorporation in bills of lading and which determine between all parties in a shipping adventure, whether shipowners, charterers, or owners of goods—the rules on which a sea loss is to be borne. Such reforms, however, move slowly. The matter had been discussed at three previous international congresses summoned by the National Association for the promotion of Social Science in 1860, 1862 and 1864, the latter congress being held at York, but at the International Law Conference at Antwerp in 1877 the rules were again raised and promptly came into general use.

The activities of the International Law Association are growing year by year. Besides numerous members representing nearly every country of the civilized world the association has working branches in the Argentine Republic, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Germany, and Japan, and the foundation of others is imminent. Chambers of commerce and banking and commercial houses, besides many men

LEGAL AUTHORITIES OF WORLD CONFER

Convention at The Hague Brings to General Attention Steady Growth and Development of International Law Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The International Law Association, which recently held its thirteenth conference by the invitation of the Dutch Government in the Palace of Peace at The Hague, was founded in the year 1873. Of gradual but vigorous growth, it now has a membership of many hundreds of members, of whom more than a hundred are citizens of the United States and include among them six judges, two former judges, and eight professors. This very substantial quota is due partly to the interest aroused by the holding of the twenty-fourth conference in 1897 in the city of Portland, Maine, and partly, if not primarily, to the fact that the association owed its original stimulus to American initiative and has had a substantial and influential American membership ever since.

It will be recalled that during the Civil War the cruiser Alabama and other vessels had been allowed to escape from British ports and, under commissions from the Confederate Government, had caused much injury to northern commerce. Hence arose the dispute which, after threatening to develop into active hostilities, was by the good will and statesmanship of both states submitted to the Court of International Arbitration which sat in Geneva in 1872, which required that the United Kingdom pay over to the United States Government \$15,500 in gold.

Foundation of Present Movement

This was "the first international dispute of grave importance" to be submitted to arbitration, and its success and the earnest interest aroused in favor of peace on both sides of the Atlantic suggested to Elihu Burritt, the Rev. Dr. Miles of the American Peace Society, and the Hon. David Dudley Field that the occasion was ripe for founding societies for the preparation of Codification of the Law of Nations.

In point of fact, reform has occupied the attention of the different conferences rather than codification. Codification was left to other societies such as the Institute of International Law, also founded in 1873, and it was felt that this body consisting of a moderate number of legal experts was perhaps the best society for the purpose. Codification, however, has not been wholly neglected by the association, as is witnessed by the rules of arbitration which formed the basis of The Hague Conference on that subject in 1910, when the attending states came to an agreed draft code, leaving but little further to be discussed. It is hoped that certain existing objections will not be persisted in or will be removed through the League of Nations.

Disquieting to the Brewers

Berlin State Railways—Drinking of alcohol by our staff during their hours of service is rigidly forbidden. Drunkenness while on duty is looked on as a particularly grave offense, which, for a second time, is punished by dismissal. In the staff waiting rooms strong drink is resolutely banned and lemonade and other commodities provided. In summer care is taken to provide railway men with cooling drinks free from alcohol. Proprietors and managers of railway restaurants and buffets are forbidden to serve alcoholic drinks to railwaymen.

Berlin Tramways—Sobriety is insisted on among our staff as a primary duty. Drunkenness is regarded as a grave offense on duty, punishable by instant dismissal, while tramwaymen guilty of insobriety off duty are also liable to severe penalties. Careful supervision as well as moderation and good sense on the part of our staff render impossible cases of drunkenness among tramwaymen on duty.

Berlin Overhead and Underground Railway—The greatest emphasis is placed on sobriety, not only among the men actually in charge of the train, but equally among other members of the staff. Instruction on the point is given to the men on their entry into the service and during their period of instruction.

Berlin Omnibus Company—The police regulations which govern our activities enjoin severe and prompt punishment for any man found drunk on duty. In the book of regulations distributed among the staff special attention is directed to that rule as well as to the social dangers generally resulting from excessive indulgence in alcohol.

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MALTA ENJOYING DOMINION STATUS

Recent Official Entry of Island State Into the British Commonwealth Was Signaled by Prince of Wales' Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VALETTA, Malta—Malta's recent entry into the British Commonwealth of Nations, signified by the impressive inauguration of the new Maltese Constitution and the opening of Parliament by the Prince of Wales, most certainly marked an auspicious moment in the history of the island. The visit of the Prince of Wales will long be remembered by the Maltese people, who expressed their affectionate regard for the Crown and the Royal House by one of the most remarkable demonstrations of loyalty and good will that possibly His Royal Highness will ever witness.

The greatness of the opportunity that now lies before Malta was referred to by Colonel Amery in his speech at a complimentary luncheon given recently at Siliana in honor of Mr. Rooth, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, and himself. Colonel Amery, who had a large part in the granting and framing of the new Constitution, and who attended the ceremonies of its inauguration on behalf of the British Government, said that amongst the tasks officially confided to him by the British Government was that of expressing the sincere good wishes of the British Prime Minister and Cabinet for Malta's success in the responsible task he had undertaken.

Commenting upon his personal efforts in framing Malta's new Constitution, Colonel Amery said he had realized the difficulties of reconciling the full development in Malta of a vigorous national life, especially on its political side, with the duty of the Imperial Government to safeguard the many important imperial interests which centered in Malta as the pivot of naval power in the Mediterranean—interests which, from the economic point of view, were also vital to Malta's prosperity.

Full Control of Local Affairs

He had convinced himself, however, that these difficulties were not insuperable if only the spheres of local and imperial interests could be kept clearly defined from each other, and that it was logical, and consequently right and necessary, to give to the Maltese people the full responsible control of their own local affairs, in administration as well as in legislation, to which their general level of civilization and intelligence entitled them.

Once the decision was come to, Colonel Amery said, it was necessary to embody it in a formal constitution. In dealing with that task he was guided throughout by the desire to make it as far as possible a Maltese Constitution, a constitution adjusted to local conditions and inspired by local ideas. Subject always to the general scheme of this Constitution, based on that clear definition between imperial and local matters, which was as essential to Malta as a safeguard of its new liberties as it was necessary for the purposes of imperial security, he had endeavored to incorporate in it the main features and many of the details of the plan drawn up by Malta's National Assembly under the guidance of Sir Filippo Scobell, as well as many other suggestions made during the discussion on the first draft.

Visualization of Malta

Colonel Amery further declared that in any case where he had to consider any particular point, he had endeavored not to treat it as a mere dry question of constitution-making, but he had tried to visualize Malta and its people as he had seen them and got to know them in order to arrive at the solution which would be most conformable to their character and history. The result was, he trusted, a constitution which would naturally and without need for serious readjustment, furnish an adequate framework for Malta's new national life. It was, of course, only a framework, and it was for the members of the new legislature to clothe it with the healthy living tissue of a sound political tradition and fruitful legislation.

"The task before you is no easy one," Colonel Amery declared, "but it is one which opens out a wonderful opportunity. In the future, your task will be to continue the development of the national character, not attempting to mold it into a mere imitation of anything else but assimilating into it whatever you can usefully take from any other part of the British Commonwealth or even from foreign countries. More than a quarter of the people of the world in every region of the habitable earth, men of every race and creed, and at every stage of civilization, are by the fact of their being citizens of the British Commonwealth, bound not only to permanent peace with each other, but to mutual cooperation, helpfulness and loyalty in peace and in war."

Recognition of Ideals

"The civilised nations that compose the Commonwealth are each of them free and control their own destinies. But as nations under the same crown do so with a sense of a common loyalty binding them all to the Crown and through the Crown to each other. The homage which the people and legislators of Malta paid so loyally to the Prince of Wales as the representative of His Majesty was no mere survival of medieval subservience. It was a recognition of the ideals embodied in the Throne and in the person of the Sovereign: the principle of British freedom extended over a whole world of nations and communities in the future."

working in harmonious cooperation together.

The British Empire thus through mutual cooperation provides the freest play and the greatest security for the development of the national life of each of its component parts, great or small; it also offers the greatest scope for the free development of the individual. Its institutions are based on personal freedom and its wide extent gives that freedom increased value and opportunity. You citizens of Malta are, as British subjects, citizens of every part of the British Empire. In England, in Australia, in South Africa, wherever you go you are fellow citizens and as such entitled to rise to any position in that state.

"While bidding you to throw yourself into the task of developing and enriching a truly national life and spirit here in Malta," Colonel Amery concluded, "I would urge you to keep in mind no less, for Malta as a whole, and for those of her sons whose spirit moves them to look beyond its narrow confines, the greatness of your heritage and opportunity as partners of the British Commonwealth. It is for you to make Malta both a center of progress, civilization and culture for the whole Mediterranean, and a beacon light of imperial patriotism as it is already a bulwark of imperial defense. And for you, members of Malta's first Parliament, I can wish nothing better than that your successors will ever look back to you with gratitude for setting a high standard of parliamentary duty add for laying, soundly and truly, the foundations of a prosperous, happy and brilliant national life."

SAMOANS OPPOSED TO INDENTURED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The use of indentured labor in Western Samoa was a legacy to New Zealand from the German Administration. The New Zealand authorities found the Chinese there when the territory changed hands at the end of August, 1914, and they were forced to realize that without this labor the continued cultivation of the big German plantations was impossible.

Most of the Germans were deported later, and the plantations became a responsibility first of the occupying military force and then of the civil administration. Some of the coolies had to be replaced when their indentures expired, and the New Zealand Government found it necessary to send an officer to Hong Kong to recruit labor. Many of the Chinese already in Samoa were willing enough to have their indentures extended, but a little experience convinced the Administration that this arrangement was undesirable, owing to the increasing difficulty of keeping the coolies under control as they became familiar with the manners and customs of the Samoan natives. So fresh Chinese labor has been taken to Samoa as required to fill the places of men who were due for repatriation, and at present the commercial prosperity of the group seems to be dependent upon the retention of the system.

The New Zealand Parliament has accepted the indenture system on the assurance of the government that the imported labor is essential. But the system really is not much more popular in Parliament than it is in the Dominion generally. Even the members of the government are disposed to regard it as a necessary evil, and to the great majority of New Zealanders the idea of employing cheap Chinese labor, which requires to be herded into compounds and disciplined by armed overseers, is utterly repugnant. Sooner or later the system will be ended, even if the destruction of much valuable property is involved.

The subject has been debated in Parliament every session since the early days of the Samoan Administration, and the opposition to the system grows. When the opportunity offered in October, the leader of the Labor group in the House of Representatives moved that no new contracts for coolie labor should be made. This motion, which would have ended the indenture system within three years, was rejected by 33 votes to 17, but these figures do not truly represent the division of opinion. Government supporters who object to the use of indentured labor were not prepared to vote with the Labor section of the Opposition.

LABOR GOVERNMENT IN QUEENSLAND BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—In a few weeks, the Queensland Labor Government has passed 32 measures through Parliament in what has been termed a hurricane session. As the Ministry has only held office by a majority of one or two votes, and as the Country and Nationalist parties have watched closely for any opportunity to defeat the government, the achievement of the Theodore Ministry has been remarkable.

The measures rushed through have been bitterly opposed in many cases, and they have often been of a highly contentious nature. For instance, the abolition of the Legislative Council was forced through just before Parliament rose, and if the King—which means the Imperial authorities—does not refuse the royal assent to the measure, Queensland will be the only State in the Commonwealth with a single House. The abolition of district courts and the incorporation of their duties in the Supreme Court, with the enlargement of the powers of police magistrates, has been warmly criticized, as has also the Judges' Retirement Bill, which by fixing an age limit will remove from the bench the chief justice and two other state judges.

The act restricting the bananas industry to white men, thus ruling out Chinese and Japanese, was another measure of which more may be heard in the future.

BASIC WAGE CUT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Labor Government Assails the Recent Findings of the Railway Commissioners and of the State Arbitration Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—No phase of industrial readjustment in Australia has been watched with such intense interest as the fight against the reduction of the basic wage in New South Wales. The Labor Government of this state has led the opposition but it has been decisively defeated, in the first round at any rate, by its own servants, the Railway Commissioners, and by the finding of the State Arbitration Court.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1914, in this state, the New South Wales Board of Trade was charged with the duty of inquiring into industrial and other conditions and declaring each year a living wage, or, as it is often termed, a "basic wage" for New South Wales. This board has made three declarations, the first two providing for increases of parliamentary duty add for laying, soundly and truly, the foundations of a prosperous, happy and brilliant national life."

Objections Stated

The first two declarations were promptly acted upon by the state government and took effect generally, but the government has strenuously resisted the latest award, partly because it synchronised with the coming into power of the new Premier, James Dooley, and if acted upon would have involved the Dooley Ministry in a disastrous dispute with its own supporters in and out of Parliament; and partly because the way in which the declaration was arrived at differed somewhat from the system pursued in connection with its predecessors.

In the past, the Board of Trade, which includes representatives of the workers in its personnel, computed the wages on a rising market up to June 30 of the year in which their decision was announced. This year, on a market in which the cost of living was falling, the board held that it must take the rapid changes in prices into account up to August 31. It decided also to review the position in January of the following year. This declaration was not unanimous, being opposed by a minority of the board.

These three points—change in the method of computation, further review in a few months, and lack of unanimity—were the reasons given by the Labor Ministry for not gazetting the new basic wage. Instead of putting the award into effect, the government, through Mr. McGirr, Minister for Labor, has asked the Board of Trade to explain why it changed the system of calculation used in 1919 and 1920.

The question immediately arose of the application of the new wage in industries outside government control. Did the wage automatically operate without gazettal, and if not could the State Arbitration Court act in the matter on the request of a private employer?

An Unexpected Move

The Railway Commissioners, who administer the state, railways and tramways and whose interests are not necessarily in line with their present employers, the Labor Government, made the position immensely more complicated and decidedly more unpleasant for the Ministry by applying to Judge Curlewis in the state arbitration court for a decision, reducing the wages of certain railway employees 3s. a week.

Immediately the state government appeared through counsel in court and asked the judge to adjourn the application for four weeks, as the whole question was under review by the Crown, and the government intended to ask the board to reconsider its finding.

Judge Curlewis declared that it was not sufficient for the Crown to come before the court and assert that a matter of public interest was involved. It must be shown what that public interest was, and he (His Honor) must be the judge, and not the Crown, of what was in the public interest. The Legislature had not stated that the declaration of the Board of Trade should not have application until gazetted and the act empowering the court to act without waiting for the making of regulations and the publication of same. He therefore would make an order as

desired by the railway commissioners for the reduction in wages.

This decision alone would have made the government position decidedly unpleasant; but the granting by Judge Curlewis of applications by private employers for a reduction in line with the board's declaration has forced the issue. Among those affected were employees in certain iron and steel works, textile workers, and quarry men. A large engineering firm in Sydney did not consider that any application to the court was necessary and it made an all-round reduction in wages.

Effect May Be General

If other employers apply to the court or take action apart from the court, the cut in wages will be so general that the Labor unions will be faced with an accomplished fact that may tax their ingenuity to overthrow. A general strike, which would be a blow aimed at a tribunal from which they have gladly accepted wage increases in two preceding years, would be doomed to failure and would be disastrous to the workers at a time when the world's industrial reconstruction is pressing heavily on all sections of the Commonwealth.

There remains the possibility of a reversal of its decision by the board or a change toward a higher rate in the January revision. Both seem unlikely in view of the falling cost of living upon which the board has hitherto based its findings. What will happen to the board itself now that it has become a menace in some persons' eyes is another question. In this connection it is worth citing the following resolution of the United Laborers Union:

"That this meeting expresses its disapproval of the Board of Trade in its decision regarding the living wage; further, it is the opinion of the meeting that the board has lost the confidence of the workers. It is a cumbersome and expensive institution, and should, therefore, be abolished."

The alternative, in the thought of the secretary of the United Laborers Union, in the round-table conference between employers and employees. But even this method may fall under judicial disfavor, as notice the recent decision of a New South Wales judge that the public has certain rights which cannot be thrown on one side by a mutual arrangement between Capital and Labor in a particular industry.

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LANCASHIRE HOPES TO BANISH SMOKE

English Cotton Towns Look Forward to Era of Cleanliness as Inaugurated in Pittsburgh

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—A new era—a clean era—has been prognosticated for Lancashire, the world's greatest area of cotton spinning and manufacture. Experiments have been recently made to prove that the tremendous smoke nuisance of the county can be very greatly reduced, if not banished altogether.

Many people may not fully understand what the change would mean to the birthplace of cotton manufacture under the factory system. One has to live in Lancashire to realize it. The county, however, is made up of great chains of towns bubbling with machinery and smoke, and linked one to another by towering chimneys emitting dirty fuel into the atmosphere week in, week out. Take for instance an area of 30 miles around Manchester. Here there are over 10,000,000 persons mostly engaged in cotton manufacture, or making cotton mill engines, boilers and machinery, or getting coal to supply the works that frequently look like mere black shadows in palls of moving smoke.

In the Town of Shaw

The humid atmosphere, essential to good cotton spinning and weaving, helps to make the scene more beguiled, by driving the smoke into the streets, where brightness is seldom possible for many hours together. It is a common expression here that "where there's smoke there's brass"—meaning money. And this is true, even if there is not a fuller enjoyment of life.

The alternative, in the thought of the secretary of the United Laborers Union, in the round-table conference between employers and employees. But even this method may fall under judicial disfavor, as notice the recent decision of a New South Wales judge that the public has certain rights which cannot be thrown on one side by a mutual arrangement between Capital and Labor in a particular industry.

Shaw, by the way, is a solemn mill-town which recently aroused George Bernard Shaw, the great playwright, by refusing to admit certain of his literary outbursts to be loaned to children from the public lending library. But some people would doubt whether Shaw's smoke would not be more injurious to children than Shaw's unorthodoxy. Be that as it may, Shaw (the town in this case) bids to be the pioneer of a brighter Lancashire atmosphere.

Improvement in Pittsburgh

The movement to clear up that atmosphere in this Palatine county came about in this way. Last January, Dr. C. W. Saleby gave a private lecture in Shaw, and speaking of the coal smoke in Lancashire told the audience what had been accomplished at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in banishing smoke by the use of mechanical stokers. Dr. A. Vernon Davies, the local medical officer of health, was anxious to know what could be done

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to make the air of Shaw as sweet as that of Pittsburgh, and it was decided to fetch over the gentleman from America who had explained the Pittsburgh change to Dr. Saleby. Following this, Sir William Hopwood, a mill-owner, offered to pay the cost of an experiment to be carried out at the Shaw Spinning Company's mills.

Dr. Davies took up this task and now it is stated that most of the smoke has been eliminated. The work, however, is not yet complete, and for that reason Dr. Davies does not wish to disclose the means by which he has reduced the volumes of smoke usually emitted by the mill chimneys under trial. He has stated that smoke emission has been reduced by 80 per cent, and that at the worst no more than a haze rushes into the open air.

Cost Not Actually Higher

The result at Shaw has been so good that a meeting of cotton mill managers will be held soon to discuss the whole question. Dr. Davies has not found that the appliances he has been using have cheapened the cost entailed by the consumption of coal. He has had to use more coal to obtain his beneficial results. This may check the progress of his system, although engineers have contended that the cost should be no more, but less than it is without the abatement mechanism. That will be proved, nevertheless, in time. Even if the cost is more it can be saved, says Dr. Davies, in other ways. It has been computed, for instance, that Greater London has to pay a bill of £6,000,000 a year through the effects of dirty smoke.

Dr

PREMIER RESTATES CASE FOR FRANCE

Aristide Briand's Remarks Regarding Difficult International Situation Are Said to Bear Considerable Significance.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some of the observations of Mr. Briand in the discussions in the Senate deserve to be noted with particular attention. He made certain remarks about the situation of France in the international domain that have considerable significance. It must always be remembered that a French Premier, ever more than the Minister in other countries, is obliged carefully to balance his words and to have regard to the immediate political consequences in his country rather than to the possible repercussions abroad. Nevertheless some heed should be taken of Mr. Briand's indication that, while France holds to her system of alliances, she regards herself as free to act alone in certain circumstances.

After the armistice, he said, on the morrow of common efforts for a common end, the Allies were in perfect accord. "Peace was then concluded and whatever might be thought of the treaty it was the basis of European relationships. The treaty makes Germany as a whole responsible for reparations and all German possessions guarantee those reparations.

In addition a commission of reparations was set up and the schedule of payments was framed. That was the situation. It did not matter whether the payments had been rightly or wrongly fixed, the legal position was clear and France rested on that solid ground.

It was natural, continued Mr. Briand, that the special interests of the different nations should create differences of opinion. But it was impossible to obtain execution of the treaty unless there were solidarity. It had therefore been necessary in various conferences to adopt compromises. Happily the accord had been, in a general sense, maintained, and he rejoiced that there have been no ruptures. But, continued Mr. Briand gravely, and these words should be underlined, this international solidarity does not exclude for each of the countries concerned the duty of maintaining its own sovereignty, nor the possibility of a particularist policy if it should be dictated by its interests or the need for security.

Great Financial Needs

He therefore asked that other countries should adapt their viewpoint to the special viewpoint that might be held by country—France—to be essential to its security and its vital interests.

Rightly did he remark that the international situation was therefore difficult. Whenever he went to a conference he was accompanied by the ardent wishes of the country and also a legitimate impatience. France had such great financial needs. The wishes were almost imperative and discussion was almost impossible. On the one hand he had to come back with the accord unbroken and on the other hand with the consciousness that the interests of his country had been satisfied. That was the battle. It was dramatic, even tragic, at certain hours, and the Premier deserves to be followed by the sympathy and the confidence of the people. If he was not supported he was terribly handicapped.

Discussing the German obligations to France, he denied that he could have controlled the evasion of capital from Germany. When Hugo Stinnes made a bargain in America, in England, in Holland, in Sweden, when he had sold hundreds of millions of marks' worth of commodities, when he declined to bring back into his own country the foreign money in which he was paid to put it at the service of his government, how could he, the French Premier, be blamed?

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES' PROPOSED REHABILITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Transit Commission's plan to establish a board of control as part of its proposal for rehabilitation of the traction lines in this city, is regarded by Linton M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its subsidiary lines, as making it possible for a political organization, serving political party rather than the people's needs, to govern the city's transit.

Mr. Garrison approves the plan as a whole but objects to the board of control feature. Although the commission holds that proper safeguards would be thrown about the board to prevent the undesirable effects against which Mr. Garrison protests, yet he insists that the board, one block of which would consist of three men selected by a political agency, would be subject to the conditions which Mr. Garrison hints by saying:

"Universal experience in every part of our government that I know anything about, is that as soon as you have any sort of political management, patronage is an essential part in it. I do not believe that men can resist political pressure in respect of political affairs. I have long since passed the point where I have any doubt about who controls your action if you tell me the purse strings."

Speaking of Washington, he said that he had gone to America first to convey the gratitude of France to the United States. Next he had to combat insidious propaganda. A great deal is being said and done in America against France. The situation in Europe was not known as it should be. He had endeavored to explain that France was prepared more than any other nation to lighten her military charges. But a real danger existed. Security was a vital problem for France and she was compelled to locate responsibility.

have an army corresponding to the perilous situation. This was what he had said at Washington.

One of the senators declared that this was equivalent to demanding permission from America to keep an army; it was humiliating for France for France was a sovereign power.

Mr. Briand replied that no one had interpreted his utterances in that sense. He found at Washington a unique tribune and his voice was heard all over the world when he expounded the sentiments of France. He believed that he had been understood, that France was not regarded as a nation of prey, as a military or imperial nation.

And now it is to be observed that the promised opposition against Mr. Briand on his return from Washington, was not forthcoming. It was expected that he would be denounced for returning empty-handed and for having made a fruitless voyage. The lobbies were alive with intrigue. Names of new premiers were whispered to all who cared to hear. Mr. Poincaré, of course, was chiefly put forward, and after his Bordeaux speech, which was a sort of ministerial program, and after various pronouncements in the journals, it was anticipated that he would at last come into the open and meet Mr. Briand in a Senate discussion.

Instead he maintained an eloquent silence. Against the assertions of Mr. Briand he had nothing to urge. But that will not prevent him next week from writing the most critical article in the newspapers, nor his friends from intriguing for his elevation to the premiership. It is exceedingly odd that his silence in the Senate should be accompanied by such loquacity in the press. But Mr. Briand appears for the present to be safe.

WOMEN TO WORK FOR STATE CODE

Committee of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Plans Activities for Dry Enforcement Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for active work in support of a state code to conform with the provisions of the Volstead act are being made by the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in view of the approaching sessions of the state Legislature.

Necessity for an adequate state law for enforcement of prohibition is urged by Miss Elsie P. Briggs, executive secretary of the committee, who says that proper enforcement of the federal law is made difficult by the absence of support in the Massachusetts statutes.

"Massachusetts," says Miss Briggs, "having ratified the prohibition amendment, should not shirk its clear duty to put its laws in harmony with the Volstead act." She urges the good citizens of the State to work for an enforcement code at the incoming session of the Legislature.

Many large organizations of women are represented officially on the women's committee, and a concentrated effort of the women of the State toward placing an adequate prohibition enforcement law on the statute books is expected to go a long way toward eliminating some of the conditions which stood in the way of success last year.

This committee also plans to be active in the coming campaign for Congress, Miss Briggs urging that Massachusetts send supporters of prohibition to the next Congress and pointing to the work the women of the Sixth Massachusetts District did in nominating and electing A. Platt Andrews, pledged against any change in the Volstead act that would result in a violation of the enforcement code.

The citadel is defended by broad moats, now only retaining of all the water which once filled them, pools and streams making their way tortuously, here and there, between patches of green grass. Narrow bridges cross these and lead to gates enhancing, by their rarity, the monotony of a big wall made of red stones. The principal bulwark is a fort, with heavy battlements, built exactly opposite a natural hill in the shape of a trapezoid. Inside all these fortifications, which lengthen in capricious zig-zags, stand in the shade of trees the abodes of the ministers, of the great and small mandarins, of the official buildings and pagodas, also the summer garden, reserved for the private use of the Emperor, in which he was wont to take his pleasure; it was stockt to this effect with stags, gazelles and ibis. Further there are large cultivated areas, in the center of which are two altars. On the first the sacrifice to the earth, the great mother, was made; near the other, the monarch used to trace a furrow once a year with a gilt plow, to show his love of agriculture; but now this ceremony is performed by one of his grandees.

You pass canals and ponds, and bridges. Your way is obstructed by groups of children, by soup merchants, standing in the middle of the streets and serving smoking bowls to hungry coolies. Huge elephants march by, in a long file, with red howdahs on their backs, and a native in gold livery stands behind each with a flutering pennon in his hand. They are followed by the King's guards, riding on small black and white ponies.

Not very far away is a market place, and a busy crowd throngs its sheds; numerous displays of rice, sagoes, and poultry, of many strange articles of food fill the air with strong smells and cover the pavement with patches of color . . . and what a noise! Decidedly housewives are alike all the world over and the sound of their voices is worse than the cackling of the geese and ducks lying prone, their legs tied with string. Everywhere it is the same intense life, the same hubbub of men and women at work. But a mandarin is passing, resting in a

HUE, THE CAPITAL OF ANAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hue is one of the those cities which have retained their picturesqueness in spite of the despotism of time. It is good to realize that, even in our epoch of agitation and unrest, some races lead the simple life of their ancestors and remain like an oasis in the desert.

The Annamites are essentially conservative and the seal of centuries is indelibly stamped on their customs and habits. In their capital you feel

palanquin, and respectfully they close the road. A religious procession is approaching, headed by a horse with long yellow robes, riding on a tiny pony; then a host of small boys carrying tall standards with sacred letters embroidered on their silk, or monstrous animals coiling in their folds; parasol bearers shade coolies who hold up stands on which offerings of fruit have been placed. Following these, more standard bearers and five young men, who are hidden under a long dragon, with flaming eyes and heaving sides; two wooden horses, painted in bright green and harnessed with brilliant cloths and tassels, are pulled vigorously by little girls; two cardboard elephants, armed with doltfully. After many turns in the

PEACE IN BRITISH ENGINEERING TRADE

By an Unexpectedly Large Majority, Workers Have Voted to Accept Wage Cut Which Had Formed Basis of Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The ballot vote among the engineering trades has resulted, as was anticipated recently in these Labor notes in The Christian Science Monitor, in the acceptance of the 12½ per cent cut on day rates and 7½ per cent among piece workers. The majority is greater than expected, and is due entirely to the fact that the industry as a whole, that is, the unions catering for the engineering industry, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, were lumped together for the purposes of the ballot, and the total votes recorded accepted as the governing factor for or against a strike.

The published figures reveal the highly skilled workers as being strongest in opposition to the proposed reduction, and the unskilled as being favorable to acceptance; the Amalgamated Engineering Union, for instance, shows a strong disposition to fight the matter out; and the circumstance that led its executive to associate the union with the general bodies of laborers will doubtless provide food for criticism.

Difference of Opinion in Unions

From one point of view the ballot vote demonstrates the part played by lack of food during periods of industrial crisis and wage reductions; those lowest in the poverty line, on the conviction that half a loaf is better than none, have accepted with overwhelming figures a set of proposals that reduce their wages by one-eighth; while the craft unions representing the highly skilled, and who have adopted rather wide and liberal means of alleviating distress among their unemployed members, were quite prepared to walk out on to the streets in considerable numbers to resist a lowering of what they consider to be an already too low a standard of living for men possessing their technical skill and experience.

The decision to take a vote of all the workers in the industry, irrespective of their craft, marks a yet further advance on the lines advocated by the organization by industrial enthusiasts, and is, moreover, a triumph for the semi-skilled and unskilled unions who find themselves constantly embroiled in disputes over which they have no voice or control. Looked at purely from the point of view of finance, more than one of the general laborers' unions might be regarded as on their way if not already in, to the bankruptcy courts. Their banking accounts had been subjected to tremendous strains by innumerable strikes with which they were not directly concerned.

Hard to Meet Obligations

The molders and shipyard joiners' disputes are two cases out of many which show how the unskilled unions were affected. Both strikes, of course, ultimately affected other skilled trades, but the laborers who attend upon the foundry workers and the shipyard joiners were thrown out of work from the first day. And so it has been with any number of other trades; indeed the Workers Union, an organization that caters from semi-skilled and unskilled workers as such, irrespective of industry, had considerably numbers of its members constantly on the fringe of an emperor's great-grandson.

A long walk between fig trees and banyans, up a hill steep and unkempt; your guide stops and stretches his hand, "Here!" You look and see beneath your feet a gray structure, built to the memory of Gia-Long, the great fighter, founder of the present dynasty. Near by an almost ruined pagoda crouches among the pines, and staircases on which dragons uncoil descend toward ponds, covered with broad lotus flowers. Straight in front of the virgin forest stands, silent and mysterious; two huge obelisks tower above the trees like enormous lances, behind them the mountains add their touch of blue . . . and it is here all around, that the beasts of the wild live; tigers come at night, panthers and bears. Not far off is the court of honor where statues of caparisoned elephants and horses, and of civil and military mandarins represent the ancient court of Gia-Long.

Time for Forging Ahead

That the application of one of their doctrines should work in the direction of industrial peace is more, than they were prepared for; they are so impressed with their own importance, with the influence which they imagine they yield in trade union branches, that it never occurred to them that the "industrial union" policy might

INDIAN PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Women students from all parts of the country have been called to meet in national fellowship in Hot Springs, Arkansas, next spring, to study their responsibilities as citizens of the world, and the issues confronting them, according to Miss Clara Stillman Reed, chairman, who expects delegates from more than 750 student associations of the Young Women's Christian Association to meet together as a part of the association's national convention April 20-27. Smith, Wellesley, Vassar and various southern and western institutions will be represented.

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thwart their ambitious dreams. It is sincerely to be hoped that other industries will follow the example of the engineers, and decide on a "walkout" only when every person likely to be directly or indirectly concerned has been given an opportunity of recording his opinion by ballot with the full facts of the matter in dispute before him.

With peace guaranteed for many months engineering employers should now be able to forge ahead with preparations for a boom in trade; for it is confidently, and repeatedly emphasized by responsible union officials that there is abundance of work in hand, held in abeyance by engineering employers until they could secure first, wage reductions, and second, stability in the industry. Having secured both, it is not unreasonable to look forward to an immediate fall in the unemployed curve, a curve, by the way, that already shows an improvement upon the previous month.

Executive's Plan Disapproved

As reference has been made to the means by which the skilled unions have provided for their unemployed members, it may be worthy of record that the Amalgamated Engineering Union, at the Ninth International Congress of Metal Workers held at Luton expressed itself, through its representatives, as being unfavorable to the proposal submitted by the executive that contributions to the International Federation be equal in amount to eight hours' wages of a highly skilled union member per 1000 members per annum," and that the executive should be empowered to raise wages up to one hour's wage per member per annum.

Mr. Brownlie, the chairman of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said that his union had spent £1,000,000 in unemployed benefit during the last months. They had, he declared, not only exhausted their funds, but their members were now compelled to pay a weekly contribution of 2s. 6d.; even at this rate they would need one or two years to pay off the debts incurred. The congress, however, accepted the recommendation of the executive while making a special note of the attitude of the British section, which it requests to recommend to its members as speedily as possible, relying on the solidarity of the British Metal Workers to fall into line in the true spirit of International Brotherhood.

SOLDIERS' "REST" DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California—Dedication and commemoration of the American Legion "rest" in Greenwood Memorial Park was held here recently with the presentation of an elaborate ceremonial program. John R. Quinn, state commander of the Legion, delivered the opening address, and the response was made by Major John L. Bacon. Dedication ceremonies were conducted by Chaplain Edmonson, who also held memorial services over a symbolic grave. A squad of marines fired a volley over the grave and taps was sounded by navy buglers. The plot of ground so dedicated will be for the exclusive use of former service men as a last resting place.

FEWER CRIMES IN IRELAND
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—That there has been a very "remarkable and gratifying reduction in crime" since last July was announced by Lord Chief Justice Malone at the opening of the Winter Assizes in Green Street Court House, Dublin. The reduction represented a little more than one-half the number of cases in the corresponding period of last year, and this His Lordship attributed to the true and said that with complete peace, for which all hoped, there would be a still greater diminution in crime and greater happiness for the mass of the people.

The engineering trades have established the policy of referring the matters in dispute to all who are likely to be affected is distinctly progressive, and upon sound lines. Perhaps it is the one point in the Communist method to which one should give thanks, although the effect is not what the faithful desire. It will be at least interesting to learn what they think of the result. What the Communists aim at is a big strike instead of a little one; the complete stagnation of an industry instead of one craft, one section of that industry.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Minister of Finance Says Situation Is Improving Steadily and Future May Be Faced With Confidence—November Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In concluding a review of the financial position of Canada which he considers to be very satisfactory, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, says of the general outlook: "Business conditions have slowly but steadily improved through the year. November was better than May and December better than November. Orders are increasing, and the great shrinking of inventories has, in many lines, been completed or digested."

Sir Henry further says: "Given courageous administration, a recognition of the superior condition of the country, as compared with others, of its possibilities and advantages, of the necessity of work and development, Canadians may well look to the future with confidence."

The Merchants Bank affair has not developed further trouble, and seems unlikely to do so. Indeed, it is remarkable how the situation has settled down. The investment market has been very little, if any, affected by the result, there having been no other apparent effect than a slight lull in the forward price movement. The performance of the markets, under these conditions, may be explained by the fundamental soundness of conditions, so that the opinions of leading financiers and merchants on this score have been strikingly confirmed by a severe test.

Bank Merger Outlook

It is quite probable that quite a fight may develop over the merger of the Merchants with the Bank of Montreal before it is finally ratified. On one hand there is a feeling among other banks that they should have had an opportunity to participate in the business of the Merchants, as was the case in the solution of the Sovereign Bank's difficulties, when its business was taken over by 13 banks. In some quarters it is held that if this course had been followed, the shareholders would have received more for their stock. Then again there is a complaint that the proposed deal will lead to too great a concentration of strength in one institution. It is also quite probable that the Merchants incident will lead to the demand for government inspection of banks similar to that existing in the case of insurance companies.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has come forward with a very satisfactory annual statement, its position in the matter of liquid assets, having been greatly strengthened by an increase to the amount of \$10,000,000 in its holdings of government securities. The profits for the year were \$3,116,127, very little below those for 1920, and somewhat in advance of those for 1919. The current loans are down by \$24,500,000. The total assets are \$42,139,000 and the total liabilities to the public \$395,588,000.

The Bank of Toronto has also presented an excellent statement, its net profits for the year standing at \$26,125, equal to 18.52 per cent on the paid up capital, or 7.73 on the capital and reserves, as compared with profits of \$1,017,371 last year. The reduction is attributed to the contraction in trade, and was quite expected. Liquid assets are equal to 47.42 per cent of the total liability to the public. The total assets are \$99,307,000.

Railway Bonds Are Sold

A very important piece of financing during the week was the sale of \$25,000,000 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the National City Company of New York. The stock was sold to the public at 78, which yields 5.13 per cent. The sale is very important for the further reason that it marks the first time that this stock has been sold in the United States, previous financing of this character having been done in London.

The low premium on New York funds—which is 10 per cent less than it was at this time last year, excites a great deal of interest, and is attributed chiefly to heavy borrowing in the United States, and to increased shipments of grain thereto—has given rise to a great deal of discussion. In some quarters it is believed that the foregoing reasons do not supply a complete explanation, and it is quite probable that this is correct; for, as a matter of fact, the balance of trade on recent months' trading between the two countries is lower than it was at this time a year ago.

During November there was a slight increase in trade with both the United States and the United Kingdom. From the United States the value of imports was \$44,549,000, an increase of \$2,300,000 over the October figures; the exports were \$31,510,000 as against \$29,355,000 for October. This is evidence of a greater volume of trade, since prices have continued to fall, this being especially true of the value of imports. The value of imports from the United Kingdom during the month was \$8,600,000; that of exports, \$37,720,000.

As an indication of how trade has fallen off with the United States during the year, it may be pointed out that in November, 1920, the value of exports thereto was approximately \$65,000,000, so that the value of these exports has been more than cut in half during the interval. In the meantime the value of the export trade with the United Kingdom has materially increased.

NOVEMBER TRADE OF UNITED STATES

Exports Declined From the Previous Month, While Imports Showed Slight Gain

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports from the United States to Europe declined \$8,000,000 in November, as compared with October, according to an official summary of foreign trade issued by the United States Department of Commerce. Imports from Europe increased during the same period about \$2,500,000. Only to Africa and Oceania was the outgoing trade of the United States greater in November than in the previous month, the increase in the case of Africa being \$700,000 and to Oceania \$3,400,000.

Exports to North American countries aggregated \$71,146,000 for November, against \$77,177,000 for October; to South America \$13,320,000, against \$15,277,000; Asia \$41,104,000, against \$45,921,000; Oceania \$10,151,000, against \$6,775,000, and Africa \$4,865,000, against \$4,162,000.

Imports from Europe were \$70,246,000 for November, against \$66,729,000 for October; from North American countries \$56,317,000, against \$53,502,000; South America \$26,807,000, against \$21,007,000; Oceania \$6,508,000, against \$6,233,000; Africa \$4,114,000, against \$2,842,000.

Exports and imports by principal countries during November, compared with October, follow:

France—Exports \$19,262,000, against \$26,016,000; imports \$15,929,000, against \$16,677,000.

Germany—Exports \$24,326,000, against \$26,260,000; imports \$5,912,000, against \$7,624,000.

Italy—Exports \$13,249,000, against \$18,564,000; imports \$5,607,000, against \$6,913,000.

Great Britain—Exports \$60,900,000, against \$54,953,000; imports \$21,857,000, against \$18,215,000.

Canada—Exports \$41,184,000, against \$44,500,000; imports \$10,875,000, against \$9,469,000.

Cuba—Exports \$9,036,000, against \$9,595,000; imports \$13,049,000, against \$10,218,000.

Argentina—Exports \$5,699,000, against \$5,287,000; imports \$4,808,000, against \$2,994,000.

Brazil—Exports \$2,726,000, against \$3,876,000; imports \$11,097,000, against \$5,822,000.

Chile—Exports \$1,260,000, against \$1,299,000; imports \$3,075,000, against \$3,302,000.

Uruguay—Exports \$1,177,000, against \$578,000; imports \$75,000, against \$342,000.

China—Exports \$7,522,000, against \$8,831,000; imports \$5,157,000, against \$9,160,000.

Japan—Exports \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

BRITISH THREAD COMPANY REPORT

LONDON, England—Net profits of £2,072,449, after depreciation and taxes, and after allowing for the weapon of high interest rates to check the rise in commodity prices. While prices were advancing in America, there was a great opportunity of retarding the movement in England, and so continually raising the rate of exchange which, broadly speaking, expressed the relation between the two price levels. Still, great progress was made in other ways. A fine determination, and some very clever management, was shown in the steady repayment of foreign indebtedness, until England owed practically nothing abroad except her one great debt to the Government of the United States. And year by year the oscillations of sterling exchange were reduced and the periods of comparative stability and quiescence were prolonged.

Then came the world-wide fall in prices. Englishmen watched the reserve ratio continually growing in the United States Federal Reserve Bank returns; they saw gold accumulating in America without being used as the basis of credit; and they suffered all the penalties of a tumbling commodity market and all the pains of deflation without feeling that these discomforts brought them any nearer to the end in view. Any chart of purchasing power parities from month to month will show that the fall in prices was proceeding for the best part of a year at a practically uniform rate in America, in France, in Italy and in England. So far as sterling exchange was concerned, this left matters exactly as they were before, and when England began to realize that if parity was still to be pursued this same tendency would have to be artificially prolonged at home long after a welcome recovery had set in over the water, they naturally began to ask themselves whether the gain was worth the candle. Disengagement set in, and devaluation for the first time figured in the financial vocabulary of England.

Relentless Pursuit of 4.86-2

This was, no doubt, premature. It was clear enough that if the will-o'-the-wisp of 4.86-2 were to be relentlessly pursued with a total disregard of the cost in human misery and trade stagnation, vanity would have been exalted into a religion. But there was never any question of this. Five, ten, fifteen years, perhaps even more, not two or three, had been the period of recovery originally contemplated. So that when the hopes raised by Mr. Lloyd George dallying with the idea of inflation as a cure for unemployment were dashed within a few weeks by an emphatic pronouncement in favor of the most Puritanical orthodoxy in currency matters, there was perhaps after all no need to take alarm. A strong pull may be a long pull, and "ohne hast obne rast," for all its seeming stringency, is a fairly elastic principle.

But the impression nevertheless remains in England that at the Treas-

MONEY POLICY OF BRITISH TREASURY

Exchange Parity Seems to Have Exercised Mysterious Attraction During the Various Economic Developments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Ever since the war, the figure of 4.86-2 is known to have been exercising a mysterious attraction on the thoughts of the British Treasury. The attraction is mysterious because it appears that what the British Treasury really care about is not the restoration of a free gold market (an exchange parity as a necessary means to that end), but 4.86-2 as an end in itself. It is a kind of fetishism which seeks its justification not in any economic arguments but in an appeal to history, to national pride and financial tradition. Such an appeal, of course, as relevant as any cold-blooded calculation of advantage; and, indeed, when sterling was first released from its war-time peg and independently depreciated, there was an enormous volume of public determination and approval behind the policy of restoring it to par.

But since those days the British public has learned a good deal by bitter experience about the relentless connection between foreign exchange and commodity prices. A policy of strict deflation was welcomed at first by a large section of British opinion, on the ground that it was the only way of reestablishing the financial prestige of England in the eyes of all the world. But even then there were those who advised caution and depreciation undue haste; it was pointed out that after the Civil War some fifteen years elapsed before the United States currency was entirely restored, and that a violent return to lower commodity price levels would only remedy one injustice at the cost of perpetrating another. There were those, too, who refused to regard the problem as one of ethics and morality; in questions of national economics and finance, they argued, justice is synonymous with the general advantage, and the only relevant consideration is how to strike a net balance of economic gain.

Lessons in Retrospect

But it is fair to say, nevertheless, that after the war England set out with a good will to follow the lead of the Treasury and to work for the restoration of sterling to parity in New York. In the course of the following two years the effort was rendered to a great extent nugatory by mistakes which are easily enough seen now in retrospect; and in the third year it has been attended by such extreme discomfort that it has led to a good deal of discouragement.

The mistake of the first two years, if parity was to be successfully achieved, was the delay in using the weapon of high interest rates to check the rise in commodity prices. While prices were advancing in America, there was a great opportunity of retarding the movement in England, and so continually raising the rate of exchange which, broadly speaking, expressed the relation between the two price levels. Still, great progress was made in other ways. A fine determination, and some very clever management, was shown in the steady repayment of foreign indebtedness, until England owed practically nothing abroad except her one great debt to the Government of the United States. And year by year the oscillations of sterling exchange were reduced and the periods of comparative stability and quiescence were prolonged.

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PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Encouraging Condition Results From Active Dealing That Comes at a Time When Curtailment Was Being Talked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HAWICK, Scotland—It was mentioned in these columns some months ago that it was the intention of the principal Scottish tweed manufacturers to conduct an extensive campaign in the United States and Canada with a view to bringing more prominently before the people of these countries the products of the tweed manufacturing looms of Scotland. The campaign will be conducted under the auspices of the Scottish Woolen Trade Mark Association (Limited).

The tweeds produced by the Scottish manufacturers are mostly of a high-class character and much of the business done is in connection with fancy makes in subdued coloring and intricate design. The deputation will take over a great variety of patterns suitable for both winter and summer wear, the manufactured prices of which will bear the stamp of the Scottish Woolen Trade Mark Association as a guarantee that they are genuine Scottish made tweeds, and all wool. Winter weight suitings for the United States trade will run from 15 to 17 ounces and overcoatings from 23 to 26 ounces. There will also be a choice selection of worsteds in 12 to 14 ounces suitable for wear all the year around.

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The headquarters of the Scottish tweed manufacturers will be in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, and the provisional itinerary is as follows:

Leave Liverpool by White Star Liner S. S. Baltic on December 31, arriving in New York January 3. Visit from January 14 and 15: Philadelphia, January 16. Leave New York for Boston January 22 and 23; Montreal, January 24 to 26; Toronto, January 27 and 28; Hamilton and Niagara, January 30; Buffalo, January 31; Rochester, February 1; Cleveland, February 2; Chicago, February 3 to 9. The party will return to New York on February 10 sailing from there by the S. S. Baltic on February 15, arriving back at Liverpool on February 23.

GAIN IN OUTPUT OF COAL PER WORKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In the endeavor to produce coal at a price low enough to enable the British manufacturer to compete with foreign countries, evidence is not lacking that the miners are contributing their share by increasing the individual output per man. The output of coal per man per shift worked was slightly under 21 hundredweights (of 112 pounds each) during the year preceding the war. During the present year it was slightly over 17 hundredweights but in September it was nearly 18½ hundredweights, there being a steady tendency to rise. There was also the statutory limitation of hours of employment underground from eight to seven to be overcome by doing more work in less time.

Miners employed at one of the Alferton collieries belonging to the Messrs. Oakes had submitted to them recently, by the coalowners, a proposal to abolish the day-wage system and substitute for it payment by results, upon a basis of 5s. 6d. per ton plus percentages. The men have agreed to consider the proposal.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK MARKET

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SOUTHERN MILLS TO MERGE

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—An application has been filed for a charter for the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company with an authorized capitalization of \$5,000,000. This application amends the charter of the Thatcher Spinning Company and increasing the capital by \$3,400,000 represents the final step in the consolidation of the Thatcher Spinning Company and the Coosa Manufacturing Company.

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSED

LONDON, England—The stock exchange remained closed yesterday, under a proclamation signed recently by King George. It was a bank and public holiday throughout England, Wales and Ireland.

IDLE CARS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports to the American Railway Association show that 531,337 freight cars were idle because of business conditions on December 15, an increase of 31,639 cars within a week.

LAW FOR MINIMUM WAGE IS AT ISSUE

Statutory Declaration of Living Wage for Women and Girls in Commerce and Industry Said to Be Object of Opposition

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Among the many industrial, commercial and economic issues which have come to the front for settlement during the prevailing period of readjustment, those in touch with the general problems points to minimum wage legislation as it affects women and girls as among the outstanding. This, it is said, is particularly true in the light of fairly well-defined tendency among the manufacturing and business organizations upon which the law places obligations to attempt to break down minimum wage standards.

Evidence of this trend is found in the consideration which is being given by a sub-committee of the congressional committee on budgets to the question of reducing by \$1700 the comparatively insignificant appropriation of \$5000 for minimum wage enforcement in the District of Columbia. The genesis of the tendency, both in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, is found to be in the pressure of business interests on officialdom. Great Britain, Australia, Argentina, France, Norway, Germany, Austria, seven provinces of Canada, and 12 states of the United States now have minimum wage laws in force, but it is said that assault on the statutes is general in the United States.

Massachusetts Law

Massachusetts has had a minimum wage law on her statute books since 1912, being the first state to adopt such legislation. The duties laid down in the law, which was first administered by a Minimum Wage Commission, were to investigate wages paid to female employees in any occupation if there was reason to believe that the wage paid to a substantial number of such employees was inadequate; and, if so found, to form a wage board of representatives of the public, employees and employers to confer upon a proper scale. The commission conducted hearings on decrees recommended; established the decrees, as well as special regulations; followed up the decrees to assure their effectiveness; and published names of employers not complying.

Although somewhat the same in content, the law is at present administered by the State Department of Labor and Industries through the commissioner and three associate commissioners. The commissioner is responsible for initiating investigations and inspections, while the associates form wage boards, hold hearings, establish decrees and publish cases of noncompliance. During the changing conditions of the past eight years the law has been put to test, and although the varying situation has made it impossible to tell what might have been accomplished in normal years, those who view the laws from the social benefits accruing agree that it has been highly beneficial.

Survey of Situation

Survey of the situation made by the Consumers League of Massachusetts reveals that one out of every three women and girls in the State works for her living. A total of 214,000 are employed in manufacturing and 30,000 in mercantile establishments. During the year 1920, the year of highest prices as well as highest wages, when \$7.50 in 1913, 78,000 women and minor employees in factories worked for less than \$15 a week, and 24,000 less than \$12. During 1919, in mercantile establishments 24,000 women and minor employees worked for less than \$15 a week and 15,000 for less than \$12.

"The purpose of the minimum wage law," says the Consumers League, "is to secure for women workers an income sufficient to cover at least the necessary cost of living. This is done by fixing by law a weekly rate below which an employer may not hire a female or minor employee. It is in no way limits the amount that a person may earn, but only safeguards from exploitation those who are least able to sell their labor to advantage. It applies to women and children and not to men. It is but one of several legislative measures taken by states to protect primarily the individual worker, but ultimately society as a whole; such as the 48-hour law, one day's rest in seven, and child labor laws which establish a minimum for physical development and for education."

Accomplishments of Law

Reviewing the accomplishments of the law, the Consumers League finds that 70,000 have been safeguarded by it, and 16 industries have been studied and had wage decrees applied. Recent boards have enunciated the fundamental that the minimum rate be the same as the living budget. The lowest wage rate established was \$7.44 in 1913 and the highest \$15.50 in 1920.

In October, 1921, however, after establishing the cost of living at \$15.50, \$12 a week was set as the minimum wage for workers in minor lines of confectionery. It is declared, therefore, that thousands of women are working today in Massachusetts for less than \$12 a week."

The Consumers League is supporting a bill filed by the State Department of Labor and Industries asking a mandatory provision in the minimum wage law, designed to strengthen the law. The present necessity of persuasion and constant visiting is declared cumbersome, and defiance from employers has come because there is no penalty involved. Publication of names is found to be unsatisfactory, and unfair competition is found to result from compliance in one case.

and defiance in another. Mandatory laws exist in the 11 other states and in the District of Columbia, and have been declared constitutional in four states and the District of Columbia. It is expected that the law will be defended along these lines, and opposed along others, as a leading issue of the coming legislative year.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN AUTOMOBILE LAW

Maine's New Motor Vehicle Code, Which Goes Into Effect January 1, Expected to Solve Many Problems in Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine — Maine's new motor vehicle law, which is believed to be the last word in state regulation and is the result of a great deal of study and investigation into conditions in this and other states, is going into effect on January 1. It makes many sweeping changes in the old law relative to the use and control of motor vehicles, among which is abolition of the reciprocity feature in so far as it refers to motor trucks. Hereafter no motor trucks owned either by a resident or non-resident can be operated on the highways of the State without registration in Maine.

The new schedule of registration fees for trucks is as follows: For trucks with a rated capacity of 1000 pounds or less, \$10; over 1000 pounds and not over one ton, \$15; over one ton and not over two tons, \$20; over two tons and not over three tons, \$55; over three tons and not over four tons, \$80; over four tons, \$110.

While the new law retains the provision limiting the weight to nine tons distributed over four wheels, it contains, in addition, a provision that there shall not be a weight of more than 13,500 pounds on any one axle, and reduces the weight to an inch width of tire from 800 to 700 pounds. Particularly affecting the users of the small truck, this act provides that no person shall operate or cause to be operated any truck, tractor or trailer with a load that is more than 20 percent above that specified in the registration certificate.

In connection with this provision as to overloading, it is also stipulated in the motor vehicle act that every commercial vehicle shall be plainly marked with figures representing the exact unloaded weight and also the figures which represent the loading capacity.

The motor vehicle inspection department is equipped with portable weighing devices whereby it is comparatively easy to determine the exact weight of any load. These devices are in the nature of small power jacks which have attached to them a gauge by which the weight of the load is registered. Two of these under each axle of a motor truck will lift it clear from the ground and in addition to the figures registered on each jack gives the total weight of the load. The department has used these with some success on large trucks and after the first of the year they will be used in determining the weight of small trucks.

The non-resident owner of a truck may take out a five-day registration upon the payment of one-fourth of the regular fee, of a 10-day registration upon the payment of one-third of the regular fee. At any time, the non-resident may secure an annual registration by paying the difference between the fee for the short term and the fee for the annual registration.

The neutral zone established between this State and the State of New Hampshire whereby a person having a bona fide residence in the State of New Hampshire, within 15 miles of the border, may secure the right to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of the State not over 15 miles from the border line, under the provisions of the new law, does not apply to trucks or other commercial vehicles.

Beginning January 1, 1922, the dealer in motor vehicles will not be allowed to use his dealer's plates on a motor truck except when the vehicle is being used for demonstration purposes or in case of a bona fide fit.

The new law also makes special speed regulations for the control of motor trucks. The general provision applicable to all trucks, without regard to weight, is that no motor truck equipped with pneumatic tires shall be operated in the open country at a rate of speed in excess of 20 miles an hour or in compact portions at a rate of speed exceeding 12 miles an hour. A truck equipped with two or more hard tires shall not be operated in the open country at a rate of speed in excess of 15 miles an hour or in compact portions in excess of 10 miles an hour.

RUSSIAN ART OFFERED TO NEW YORK MUSEUM

NEW YORK, New York—(By The Associated Press)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city has been offered within recent months a number of paintings alleged formerly to have been art treasures held in Russia.

This was learned yesterday after receipt from Moscow of a dispatch stating that the new economic policy permitting free trade within Russia had brought from hiding a large number of putative art treasures.

Officials connected with the museum's department of painting said that paintings offered so far had been inferior works of obscure artists and none had been purchased.

The pictures were offered, not through art firms of standing, but through individuals in this city and elsewhere, who had remarkable tales to tell of how the "masterpieces" had come into their possession.

THEATERS

Ben-Ami in "The Idle Inn"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Idle Inn," by Peretz Hirshbein, adapted by Isaac Goldberg and Louis Wolfson, is to be presented at the Plymouth Theater, New York City, evening of December 30, 1921. The cast:

Schulman Whitford Kane
Reiter Joanne Ross
Bender Louis Wohlheim
Maitz Edward G. Robinson
Hyenne Sam C. Jaffe
Eisler Andrew Lanskay
Leibush Leon Seidenberg
The Merchants Lionel Hogarth, Stanley Hawley, Henry Sharp, Anton Grubman, Green, Rubin, Boris Weiner, Frohman, Foster.

NEW YORK, New York—Peretz

Hirshbein's full play, though popular on the Yiddish stage, does not possess sufficient qualifications in itself to warrant more than passing notice. It is a fateful tale spun of old racial superstitions, one of the sort which might be said to have been written with the sword of Damocles. Impending doom is its atmosphere and the ignorance of superstition its motive.

Probably among its Yiddish admirers it may inspire that foreboding without which Aristotle said tragedy could not be good. But among audiences of general character there is a saving leaven which scoffs at superstition and sympathizes with the superstitions. To these playgoers no play founded upon and stimulated throughout by the sort of superstition which omits floor 13 from modern office buildings can justly claim even a faint resemblance to reality. We know that the seven merchants who strike a somber note among the joyous colors of Maite's wedding feast are supposed to personify the "etherialized evils" who haunt, also supposedly, the Idle Inn. We know that, ousted from their home by the bride's father, they have come first to offer her the sympathy of rich gifts, and then to wreak vengeance upon all in that house through Eisler, the horse-thief whose suit for Maite dominates the rest of the play. But we can accept all this only as one accepts all fairy tales.

Arthur Hopkins seems to have been aware of our difficulty, for he has lavished his expert attention upon the purely pictorial possibilities of the piece. He may have thought that those who do not accept the mysticism of the tale should at least be permitted to take home memories of fine pictures. The English production is almost wholly a painting, a motion painting. Its surface presents an act of flashing masses and bits of active color set gorgeously between two scenes of somber gray and empty black. Contemplating all this lavish external beauty we can overlook, which is well, the superstitions which are the pigments underlying these surface effects.

To achieve this general effect Mr. Hopkins has paid too close attention to his supernumeraries and too little to his star's immediate support. Whitford Kane in his portrayal of the grandfather is as wise as he is always expected to be. But, Mary Shaw, who should know better, plays her scenes in a monotonous key which holds up the action. This is indeed a lugubrious mother. The daughter might have been glad to marry anyone to get away from that long, long maternal face. The daughter, and this is more unfortunate, because it bears directly upon the star's work, acts with an over supply of meekness. Maite was a young girl, and she had no clear idea of the motives of her own or other characters. But one can act an immature girl without using amateur methods. Ben-Ami, no doubt, feels this frigidity. It may even have been set close to him to bring out more vividly the fiery element in his individuality. Undeniably, he has fire; but he has tricks also. And until he can express what is within him without artificial mannerisms, no one can say with justice whether or not he is the greatest actor many are already saying he is.

It is fair to state that, the present reviewer did not see Ben-Ami on the Yiddish stage, nor in his first English venture. This present appraisal is based solely upon his work at the first Wednesday matinee of the English "Idle Inn." His Eisler was a swaggering, massive romantic figure, but one could not resist the impression that the swaggering was overdone. Eisler did not think a great deal of himself, and no doubt he liked to pose, but the impression was irresistible that this was Ben-Ami posing for Ben-Ami's sake, not Eisler's. Throughout the wedding feast, though most of the time inarticulate as to speech, Ben-Ami compelled our attention to return to him again and again, but in nearly every instance he accomplished this by some violent bit of business, not necessary to character development. His presence is impressive, yet is measured with mannerly grace. His voice is an instrument upon which the slightest emotion can play with ease, but not yet does it strike the note of sincerity. He has a flashing eye and mobile features, thus far too often given to mere grimacing. His bearing is authoritative, but his grip on the part of Eisler not infrequently slips.

If Ben-Ami is great his greatness is still in the making. Ben-Ami still shuns it in. He is not yet great enough to overcome those personal idiosyncrasies which mark the clever performer rather than the superior artist. Yet he is at all times an actor of dominant interest, and one always senses in his work the promise of finer things to come. We say "always," as though we had been one of his constant followers; but we would have it remembered that this estimate of him is based solely upon a single performance.

PRINCETON PLANS HOMES FOR FACULTY

NEW YORK, New York—Princeton University is planning to supply homes to the members of its faculty. Proceeding on the theory that "returns would come in the increased efficiency of the professor, once his domestic difficulties are lessened," the university proposed to finance and operate extensive faculty housing, according to plans outlined by Prof. Sherley W. Morgan of the Princeton School of Architecture.

Under the tentative plan, attractive houses under a single roof will be erected for younger members of the teaching staff, and individual homes provided for their seniors.

The project, it was announced Monday, was made practicable, in part, by a bequest under the will of M. Taylor Pyne, who left the university an extensive tract of land in the residential section of Princeton, near the university clubhouse, including 24 houses and some undeveloped property.

FREIGHT PROBLEM SOLVED BY EXPERT

New York Port Director Proposes Linking Rail and Shipping Lines With Central Belt Loop for Systematic Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A comprehensive plan for linking together all the railroad lines entering the city of New York, with central belt lines to facilitate freight handling, so as to make it easier and cheaper than anywhere in the world, was announced by the New York Port Authority, of which Eugenius H. Outerbridge is chairman, at a public meeting of representatives of the 300 chambers of commerce and other civic organizations included in the district over which the Port Authority has control.

The belt lines, 19 in number, extend from New Brunswick and Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, on the south, to Jamaica Bay, New York, on the east, and nearly to Hackensack, New Jersey, on the north, linking together every line so as to enable the transhipment of freight to the nearest point to its ultimate destination, without reference to the line by which it entered the district. These include existing facilities as far as possible, but additional construction will also be resorted to wherever it seems necessary.

This is exclusive of plans for Manhattan. Mr. Outerbridge stated, but these were planned to be made according to the automatic electric system proposed by the former commission, of which the Port Authority is the successor.

The principal links in the scheme will be a belt line along the edge of the Jersey City meadows, from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yards, north of the bellman's yard of the West Shore Railroad, linking all the railroads entering Jersey City from north to south, and a connecting tunnel across New York Bay, from Greenville, New Jersey, to Bay Ridge, on the Long Island shore, linking the freight yards of the Long Island and New Haven roads with the railroads from the west and south.

At the conclusion of the announcement of the plan, the delegates present passed a resolution without a dissenting vote, complimenting the Port Authority on its work, and recommending its immediate consideration by the organizations represented at the meeting. The views of these bodies, especially those constituting the advisory council of the Port Authority, will be reported back to the authority at a later meeting.

The principles underlying the plan are also reported, including a unified administration under a single head, consolidation of shipping at proper classification points, all terminal stations to be union stations, the prevention of breaking bulk, wherever possible, improvement of river channels to give access to all shores of water-borne commerce, and special highways for motor-truck traffic.

Special attention was called in the report to the difficulties involved in carrying out the plan. Mr. Outerbridge saying: "With 105 municipalities, with 12 trunk lines bringing in and taking out or through the port over 75,000,000 tons of freight per annum, with an immense number of foreign and domestic steamships bringing in or taking out of the port over \$45,000,000 tons per annum, with an incalculable amount of local water-borne traffic within the port, with the most prodigious manufacturing output in the world within a similar area, with a variety of products and commodities to be handled unprecedented anywhere else, with 8,000,000 people within the district to be housed, clothed, fed, provided with means of carrying on their business, with the necessities of the agricultural and great manufacturing interests of the north, south, east and west to be considered—indeed, with the 'business' of the nation as it flows in and out of its chief gateway, the whole problem might well be likened to a maze from which it is difficult even for those of most experience, with the most intensive study and with the application of the best judgment, to find the right way out."

AMERICAN LEGION CONFERENCE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, has announced a two-day conference of government officials and Legion officials to be held here about January 20. General John J. Pershing, Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy; a representative of President Harding, and about 250 others are expected to attend.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Simplifies Probation Work

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition in its influence on probation has simplified the work of the probation officer in removing at least one temptation from the probationer," said Abraham N. Jones, probation officer of Monroe County, New York, before the New York conference of probation officers. "No matter how black a man's record when he is received on probation his future conduct now rests on his own moral sense and will power. He is the arbiter of his own destiny.

"If prohibition has not increased felonies, it has decreased misdemeanors. It does prevent wholesale drunkenness which was the most potent cause of petty crimes. In so far as petty offenses lead to serious crimes, prohibition will prevent felonies also. In helping to reestablish the American home prohibition has already laid a foundation for right living in many families today, members of which would otherwise have furnished the material for criminal statistics for several years to come."

"Prohibition as a remedy for existing evils will not solve habits, the automobile problem, or the crimes traceable to the foreign element. It cannot put the will power into a man to do right when he wants to do wrong. It can only prevent him from partaking of an intoxicant which deprives him of his will power and moral sense."

"Cases seem to demonstrate certain facts because they are not the exception but the rule. Practically none of the first offenders sent from the County Court on felony charges within the last two years and a half attribute their trouble to the use of intoxicants. The younger men are in the majority and there are other contributing causes. Misdemeanors have decreased during the period."

"The subject is still a question, however, and is apt to remain one for some time; not because we cannot find facts and figures on which to argue, but because there are other factors which make it difficult to state what has been the actual effect of prohibition. Probation officers, however, are supposed to know definitely whether prohibition prevents or increases crime, because they deal with the first offenders and it is their special business to prevent the repetition of crime."

EXPORT BASE ON PACIFIC
Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN DIEGO, California — Working toward the establishment of San Diego as an important export base on the Pacific coast, officers of the San Diego & Arizona Railway are contracting for large quantities of Imperial Valley produce for shipment to this city as a main distributing point both for foreign countries and other Pacific coast cities. Railroad officials already have booked 4000 bales of cotton and have accepted a consignment of 8000 additional bales, all of which will be exported from San Diego to Liverpool, England.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, December, 1921.

PUBLISHERS may complain of the cost of production, and murmur to authors that new books are not business propositions. Nevertheless the rush of "literature" in 1921 has shown no sign of diminution. Prices have risen: yet magnificent-looking books are common. How interesting would be the behind-the-scenes history of some new and costly books if it could be written. The "Life of E. A. Abbey," by E. V. Lucas, in two handsome volumes, with two hundred illustrations, costs six guineas. One might have thought that it would have paid well at that price, but Mrs. Abbey assured a friend that even if every copy at six guineas is sold there will be no profit on the production. But how much better this memorial is than a stone monument!

NEITHER is there any diminution in the number of books for children; but there are signs of an improvement upon the old times stories of adventure with pirates and brigands as heroes. What could be a nicer present to give to a boy or a girl than "The Wonder Book of Science" by Fabre, or "Birdland Stories" by Captain Oliver Pike, or "Wild Life in the Tree Tops" by Captain Knight, or "The Land of Silence" by T. C. Bridges, a story of Alaska. Such books stimulate and store the young mind.

TURNING to the theater we may be encouraged by the fact that Miss Alice Buckridge's "Eager Heart" is again to be performed on several afternoons and evenings this December. It must be nearly twenty years since this Mystery Play was first produced. So vital is it, so wishful are people to see "Eager Heart," again and again, that it was found necessary to form a Society called "The Incorporated Company of Eager Heart" to encourage and increase the annual performances of the play. This company has just held its fifteenth annual meeting.

M R. LAURENCE HOUSMAN, who

has also written Mystery or Nativity Plays, has been expounding, in that excellent periodical "Now and Then," issued by Mr. Jonathan Cape, why he is not a dramatist in the accepted and popular sense of having all his plays acted instead of merely read. He lays the blame on the Censor and informs us that three of his plays have been refused a license because they dealt with Royal Personages and Scriptural characters. He adds: "And these being the things which, dramatically, I most care about, I may not bring them to the footlights to have them publicly performed." Therefore Mr. Housman continues to write plays rather for the reading than for the playing public. Why the Censor refused to license certain *Miracle of Mystery plays* is past understanding. So long as they are recently performed the ordinary man sees no objection to them, rather the reverse.

IT is pleasant to turn from Mr. Housman's dramatic ill-success to the success of Mr. Max Beerbohm. An admirer, Mr. Bohun Lynch, has written a book called "Max Beerbohm in Perspective." It is a readable little book, and it is having a great success on account of a letter that Max contributes. Mr. Lynch asked Max for the loan of a page of his corrected MS. to reproduce in his volume. Max daintily refused this and wrote a letter to the author, which is a model for such epistles. I cannot refrain from quoting a passage:

"My gifts are small. I've used them very well and discreetly, never straining them; and the result is that I've made a charming little reputation. But that reputation is a frail plant. Don't over-attend to it. Gardener Lynch! Don't drench and deluge it! The contents of a quite small watering can will be quite enough. . . . Be judicious. . . . Don't by dithyrambs hasten the reaction of critics against me. Tend rather to underrate me—so that those who don't care for my work shall not be incensed and those who do shall rally round me."

NOW turn we to a subject that, at one time, looked extremely like failure. It is recorded in a statement about Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," by the principal of University College, Leicester. The passage in question is this: "Book after book was laboriously written, rejected and finally published at Butler's own expense. Book after book was received with contumely and passed by unnoticed. Yet he kept on, rich in humor, with complete and undaunted confidence in the truth of his theory." It may encourage writers who are not yet recognized to remember that Samuel Butler is today regarded as a master, that his books are published in a uniform edition, and his portrait is enshrined in the National Portrait Gallery of Great Britain.

RETURNING to immediate success I have to record that the Cambridge Union Society, in a crowded house, amid great enthusiasm, debated this motion: "That the modern drama more accurately reflects the spirit of the age than does the modern novel." On a division 200 voted for the motion, 233 against. The two champions were Mr. Hugh Walpole for the novel, and Mr. John Drinkwater for the drama.

M R. DRINKWATER has just published his new play called "Oliver Cromwell." I shall be curious to see how it acts. The drama begins at Elly about 1855 where we find "Mr. Cromwell" at home with his mother. It concludes in the Palace of Whitehall; just two years later. The play is dedicated "To Bernard Shaw, with homage to the master dramatist of his age, and with the gratitude that is due from

every younger writer for the English stage."

SUBSCRIBERS to the Daily Mail of London were deprived from reading any more articles by Mr. H. G. Wells on the Washington Conference. Opening my paper, I found these headlines: "The Daily Mail and Mr. H. G. Wells No More." The cause of this impasse is that the Editor of the Daily Mail does not agree with Mr. Wells' views about France. I should have thought that, as the articles were signed, and as Mr. Wells accepted full responsibility for them, it would have sufficed if the Editor of the Daily Mail had merely appended a note expressing his disagreement. A similar difficulty confronted the Editor of the London Outlook, who had asked Mr. H. L. Mencken to write an article on the Washington Conference. The Editor of the Outlook published Mr. Mencken's article as it was written, but prefaced it with the following sensible and cheerful statement: "We asked Mr. Mencken, the American essayist and wit, whom we have heard called the 'Yankee G. B. S.' to contribute his view of the Washington Conference. We got rather more than we bargained for. Most of his views are certainly not ours. Ed." That is the right way to do it. Readers are not hurt by the signed opinions of eminent men on public matters.

D EAN INGE has written an article in the Evening Standard apropos the proposed appointment of a Representative Joint Commission of the English-speaking peoples, in order to standardize the English language. Dean Inge should certainly be on the commission. He hits out, in this article, right and left at the misuse of words and phrases. As to "meticulous," a word that, in recent times, has been worn threadbare, he has this curt comment, "Meticulous is an unnecessary equivalent of 'timid.' He also remarks, "We have a few writers who still take the utmost pains to write well, as Froude and Robert Louis Stevenson always did. Mr. Lowes Dickinson, and Mr. W. H. Hudson are conspicuous examples."

I DO not often trouble myself about lists of the Best Sellers; but the following, in a paper of repute, met my eyes. Novels are excluded:

"Life on Salisbury"—Lady Gwendolen Cecil.
"Oliver Cromwell"—John Drinkwater.
"The Year at the Court of St. James's"—Baron von Eckardstein.
"Memories"—Lady Angela Forbes.
"Success"—Lord Beaverbrook.
"My Dear Wells"—H. A. Jones.
"By Chelsea Reach"—Reginald Blunt.
"Socialism"—Rudolf Eucken.
"J. Keir Hardie"—William Stewart.

I HAVE already expressed my admiration for "Modern American Poetry" by Louis Untermeyer. The first poem in this Anthology has taken hold of me. I have learnt it by heart, and often repeat it. The author is Emily Dickinson, an American poet (1830-1886) who "habitually concealed her mind, like her person, from all but a very few friends."

T O Straight Statements I have added:

CHARTLESS
I never saw a man.
I never saw the sea.
Yet now I know how the heather looks.
And what a way must be.

I never spoke with God.
Nor waited in Heaven.
Yet certain am I of the spot
As if the chart were given.

(By Emily Dickinson in "Modern American Poetry.")

A MONG the New Books that I should like to read are: "Romain Rolland." By Stefan Zweig.
Because Romain Rolland has a fine mind, a love for mankind mind, and everything I have read by him I remember with gratitude, even when his thoughts are not my thoughts.

"Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age." By N. and C. H. B. Quennell.

Because in the present muddle of civilization we may learn something from the way the gentlemen of the Stone Age conducted their affairs.

Q. R.

AN INVESTIGATOR

Full Up and Fed Up: The Worker's Mind in Crowded Britain. By Whiting Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$5.00.

Though the investigations of a man who mingles freely with workingmen as one of them can result mainly in personal impressions, influenced by the character of his own general thinking, they may be important to some who wish to base their own theories on such collected concrete instances. Yet the average reader may wonder whether even such an excellent investigator as Whiting Williams has really accomplished much by his interesting sociological articles. This method of inductive research, vivid though the data presented may be, can at the best, however, set some readers to thinking more earnestly for themselves.

A USEFUL DICTIONARY

What's What in the Labor Movement. Compiled by Waldo R. Browne. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 54.

"Whatever our individual attitude toward the Labor movement may be, whether we regard it as a salvation or a menace, it is imperative that we should at least understand it." So does Mr. Browne justly remark in the preface to his very useful book "What's What in the Labor Movement." Certainly Mr. Browne's dictionary of Labor affairs and Labor terminology will help toward the end which he considers so desirable. It literally contains everything from A to Z, from the A. D. G. B., otherwise the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund to the Zone Clearance System. It is an admirable and valuable book of reference.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Oliver Cromwell, a Play by John Drinkwater. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 2s. 6d. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

There are a hundred ways of writing a play about Cromwell. It is possible to guess without much danger how Dumas would have done it, and how Mr. Wells did it we know. Mr. Drinkwater is entirely without the boisterousness of Dumas, and it even surpasses the reticence of Mr. Wells, his sympathies are with the Protector and not the King. As a result, he has produced a singularly delightful picture of one of the great characters in history, without a solitary discordant note, unless it be the quite unnecessary and provocative challenge to prohibition in the first act. The use of wine had not become a subject of controversy in the seventeenth century, so as to make Cromwell defend and almost apologize for a mild indulgence in it. In his own home when no man was questioning it, it is a little blot, and one which it would be well to remove from an otherwise altogether charming scene, that, in Cromwell's home at Ely, with which the play opens. Here you meet the member for Cambridge in his everyday life among his family and his farm servants. You see him the leader of public opinion in the few country, as he was one day to become the voice of England. Here come his cousin Hampden and his future son-in-law Ireton, but the bustle of the Dumas-rescue pageant is entirely absent. The future of England is being settled almost in a family conclave, with the farm servants, gathering on the bawling green under the deep window, athirst for news, and being regaled with a prayer of simple beauty and of wise counsel, followed by the singing of "All people that on earth do dwell."

The scene shifts to the sitting of Parliament. A Dumas would have chosen the famous day when the King, with the Queen's jibe of "Alice, poltron," ringing in his ears, went to arrest the five members. Mr. Drinkwater chooses the night, or rather the early morning, for the clocks of Westminster had struck midnight, when, after a debate of fifteen hours, the Commons passed the Grand Remonstrance, at their sitting in St. Stephen's Chapel. The debate wears out, the vote is taken, and the House disperses. And then, as Cromwell lingers with Hampden and Ireton in the gloomy building, there comes the news that one of his farm servants, for a few words about ship-money, has been mutilated by the Star Chamber. Cromwell turns to Hampden, "I call you to witness. Before God, I will not rest until all that it stands for in this unhappy England is less than the dust."

In the next scene, we are back in the house at Ely. Edgehill has been fought, and, in answer to the mayor of Ely's question, "The issue was left uncertain, it is said?" Captain Cromwell replies, "Of that battle, yes. But I think the issue was then decided, some few of us there learning what must now be done." And then follows, wrought into the context, Cromwell's own famous criticism of the Roundhead rank and file, and his receipt for building up the "New Model." Here, if you can, you may catch the trick of Mr. Drinkwater's style. The real is embedded in the counterfeit, and you can examine the mortising at your leisure. There is not the slightest attempt at imitation or at catching the seventeenth century manner. Wardour Street is banished to Saturn. There is merely the adoption of a slightly stilted use of the English of today very skillfully adapted to the necessities of the occasion, and yet no more like the original than, as Hamlet might put it, Mr. Drinkwater to Hercules. Compare the two, and the difference stares you in the face. Read straight through the play, and there is a kind of unsought verisimilitude.

The significance of this incident is worked out in the following scene, the dawn of Naseby day. The "New Model" has come into existence. Marston Moor has been fought and won. There is a gathering in Fairfax's tent, but no effort is made to develop his character or those of the other great Parliamentarians. Fairfax remains something of a shadow, a little suspended at the absence of Cromwell, who is away upon some business of the House, but ready to do his best. In the early morning the sentries perceive a cloud of dust moving toward the camp. It is the column of the Ironsides coming up from the east. By seven Cromwell is in the camp, taking charge, in his quiet, unobtrusive, but masterful way, without taking charge. Scene V is a short scene. The battle, the decisive battle, has been won. Ireton lies wounded on a camp bed. Cromwell, by the light of candles, is dictating his dispatch to the speaker of the House. Outside the Ironsides are celebrating their victory, and the words of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Psalm float up from their camp fire to the tent: "O praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise him, all ye people: for his merciful kindness is great toward us: and the truth of the Lord endureth forever."

After Naseby comes Holmby, Corlett Joyce has brought the King south, and he is the prisoner of the Parliament at Hampton Court. Here the next scene, scene VI, opens. In a few pages of dialogue, to be exact there are fifteen, Mr. Drinkwater indicates and drives home the characteristic difference between the two men, as he reads them. Whether he be right or whether he be wrong is nothing to the point, the poet's license, the license of imagination is his, if he so desires, for the occasion. No doubt, however, he has drawn the men, as he sees them, historically. The King charming when it suits him, subtle, unstable, fun-

damentally dishonest; the general rugged, honest before everything, seeking an accommodation for the sake of the nation. When the exposure comes, it is as restrained, as dignified, and yet as reverberating, as it would be between two such men. At last there is intruded into the picture the shadow of the scaffold in Whitehall. "This argument is ended," says the King, peremptorily, falling back upon the divine right and passion to extricate him from the untenable position into which his perjury and weakness have swept him. And then, like the crashing down of traitors' gate, comes the terrible, final response, "All arguments are ended."

The end comes in the next scene. Once more Cromwell's family is gathered together at home, but home this time is in his London house. The general is absent, but his mother, his wife, and daughter, stand by the open window as the King goes to his death. They can not see him, for the lines of watchers blot out all but the pike-heads moving past, and nothing can be heard but the roll of the drums. Ireton comes in, and opens the window. "Yes," he says at last. "It is done." And old Mrs. Cromwell, who, in the first scene was for forbearance and peace, adds, "Poor, silly King," so deeply have the intervening ten years buried their lesson in the human hearts. Then unseen, Cromwell comes in, his hat on his head, the snow upon his boots. "He looks at his people, all with their backs to him," say the stage directions. "He walks across the room, and stands behind his mother, looking into the fire." The curtain falls. There is the true dramatic sense.

Once more it rises. This time for the last scene. The Protector is at Whitehall. It is a November night, in the year 1654, and old Mrs. Cromwell, now aged ninety, lies in her bed. Ireton has passed away in the trenches at Limerick, and Bridget, now a widow, joins her mother and grandmother in the room almost immediately. As the young woman is reading, Cromwell comes in. The conversation drifts to the ever absorbing topic of the Great Rebellion, and the general delivers himself of a prophecy. The monarchy will come again, after him, he knows that. But the old monarchy against which he fought, that is gone forever: "Henceforth there shall be a true Commonwealth. We have done that for England. But there must be a King. There is no one to follow me. I am an interlude, as it were. But henceforth kings will be for the defense of this realm, not to use it. That has been our work." Then, when every one has gone, except Bridget, he prays the prayer with which the play ends, praying by his mother's bed.

On the whole the play is a better play than Lincoln, if only because it avoids the altogether unnecessary and discordant last act of the latter. Lincoln should have ended with the surrender of Lee, and possibly there is a suggestion of an anti-climax in this last scene of Cromwell. There is, if you compare them, something of a family likeness between the structure of each, though the Cromwell is kept more rigidly to the picture of the man at home, so that the bedroom in Whitehall is the natural omega to the alpha of the living room at Ely. It is, indeed, by dwelling on this side of Cromwell's life that Mr. Drinkwater has achieved his most remarkable result. It is a waste of time setting to work to prove, at great length, like a certain critic in England, that Cromwell was no such manner of man. If you are to wait until the doctors agree on character, you will have no historical plays at all. Mr. Drinkwater shows you Cromwell's mother—typical of the stock. Reading and enjoying Herrick because he is "very simple," but a little wed by Dr. Donne. At first holding back her son, out of a shrewd sense of the length, the difficulties, and the dangers, of the road to be traversed, but knowing all the time that he is right. "Don't you and John," she says to Ireton and Hampden, in the first scene, "come putting more notions into Oliver's head. I'm sure he's got more than he can rightly manage as it is." And when all is over, it is to the old lady, with her ninety years, that he, the son, turns for understanding of his great purpose. "That has been our work. It is so, mother!" he hazards. And the assurance comes, as he knew it would, "Truly, I think so. It will be a freer land because you have lived in it, my son. Our name may be forgotten, but it does not matter. You serve faithfully. I am proud."

FUTURIST TRAVEL

Sea and Sardinia. By D. H. Lawrence. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$5.

Anyone with a respectable prejudice in favor of the sentence that proceeds properly with both a subject and a verb will either have to overcome his prejudice or refrain from reading "Sea and Sardinia." Its descriptions are undeniably vivid, but they are too often descriptions of what many people would wish had not been described, and they are phrased in jerky fragments that indicate that the traveler, the words of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Psalm float up from their camp fire to the tent: "O praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise him, all ye people: for his merciful kindness is great toward us: and the truth of the Lord endureth forever."

Take, for instance, the passage: "Sardinia is another thing. Much wider, much more ordinary, not up-and-down at all, but running away into the distance. Unremarkable ridges of moor-like hills running away, perhaps a bunch of dramatic peaks on the southwest. This gives a sense of space, which is so lacking in Italy. Lovely space about one, and traveling distances—nothing finished, nothing final. It is like liberty itself, after the peaking confinement of Sicily. Room—give me

room—give me room for my spirit: and you can have all the toppling crags of romance." This passage is rather more composed than the rest of the descriptions, some few of which present scenery, but most of which deal with people, dirty streets, uncomfortable interiors of boats and trains, and much eating.

Yet when all has been said, this book has many energetic passages which may be a relief to those cloyed with the usual volumes of travel impressions. The average tourist might the more easily overcome the tendency to express himself in what D. H. Lawrence calls "tourist" phrases after reading some of these combinations of words that are so self-conscious in their struggling newness.

AN INQUIRING CRITIC

The Book of Masks. By René de Gourmont. Translated by Jack Lewis. Introduction by Ludwig Lewisohn. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. \$2.

This is a book that long ago should have appeared in English; it is exactly what Mr. Lewisohn calls it in his elucidating introduction: "One of the earliest and finest examples of the New Criticism. . . . For the New Criticism is the chief phenomenon in that movement toward spiritual and moral tolerance which the world so sorely needs. But the book is also to be welcomed for the sake of its specific subject matter. One movement in the entire range of modern poetry, and only one surpasses the movement of the French Symbolists in clearness of beauty, depth of feeling, wealth and variety of music." De Gourmont is, of course, the great interpreter of these Symbolists, not a few of which he "discovered." For a long time, indeed before he was himself discovered and induced to join the staff of the "Mercury de France," he had been studying these young men together with the hundred other topics that absorbed his aristocratic, inquiring mind.

In this collection of critiques he considers no less than 30 figures of the modern French poetry. He is himself as clear, as crystalline as any of the poets upon whom he makes his comments. Indeed, this is hardly criticism in the conventional sense of the term, for de Gourmont is, of course, a reading of Calvin's "Traité des Reliques" and the learned essay which introduces it; new light is shed on the personality of Richelieu by Tallemant des Réaux's "Richelieu au Famille, son favori, Bois Robert, Gui Patin's "Lettres du Temps de la Fronde" give a new view of that exciting period of French seventeenth century history. It is natural to begin speculating on a probable choice of similar works in English. There would not be nearly so many available, that is evident. During the past few years particularly English publishers have specialized in the provision of biographical works, memoirs and works of topography, volumes of "Sources." From Asper's "Life of King Alfred" to Stow's "Survey of London," through Stow's "Rural Rides," there is scarcely a really important English work corresponding to the works in the French series which is not accessible in collections such as the "Everyman's Library" or the "Bohn Series." Suggestions the editor of an English series of political and topographical "chefs-d'oeuvres méconnus" might entertain would be a compact reprint of the "Letters of Junius," a selection from John Wilkes' famous newspaper, "The North Briton," John Stow's "Antiquities" and "Sammarials of Englyshe Chonicles," and Defoe's "Tour Through Great Britain."

Widen the catalogue to include works of fiction which throw light on the social life of various periods, and the list could be greatly extended. It must, for example, be a good many years since the "Gull's Hornbook" of Thomas Dekker was published in an easily accessible edition, and still more since the "Thomas of Reading," was made available. That Elizabethan precursor of the novel and document of still greater importance to the historical student, Thomas Nash's "Unfortunate Traveller, or the Life of Jack Wilton," we are reminded, was published not long ago in London in a series called "Percy Reprints," and this again recalls the fact that that "treasure house of little-known masterpieces," particularly of the Elizabethan age, "Arber's Reprints," is still available.

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THE HOME FORUM

Bumble-Bees and Bird-Music

May-month—month of swarming, singing, mating birds—the bumble-bee month—month of the flowering lilac. . . . As I sit this paragraph, I am out just after sunrise, and down towards the creek. The lights, perfumes, melodies—the blue birds, grass birds and robins, in every direction—the noisy, vocal, natural concert. For underneath, a neighboring wood-pecker tapping his tree, and the distant clarion of chanticleer. Then the fresh-earth smells—the colors, the delicate drabs and thin blues of the perspective. The bright green of the grass has received an added tinge from the last two days' mildness and moisture. How the sun silently mounts in the broad clear sky, on his day's journey! . . .

Later—Nature marches in procession, in sections, like the corps of an army. All have done much for me, and still do. But for the last two days it has been the great wild bee, the humble-bee, or "bumble," as the children call him. As I walk from the farm-house down to the creek, I traverse the before-mentioned lane, fenced by old rails with many splits, splinters, breaks, holes, &c., the choice habitat of those crooning, hairy insects. Up and down and by and between these rails, they swarm and dart and fly countless myriads. As I wend slowly along, I am accompanied with a moving cloud of them. They play a leading part in my morning, midday or sunset ramble, and often dominate the landscape in a way I never before thought of. Till the long lane, not by scores or hundreds only, but by thousands. Large and vivacious and swift, with wonderful momentum and a loud swelling, perpetual hum, varied now and then by something almost like a shriek, they dart to and fro, in rapid flashes, chasing each other, and (little things as they are), conveying to me a new and pronounced sense of strength, beauty, vitality and movement . . . what is the meaning of this plenitude, swiftness, eagerness, display? As I walk'd, I thought I was follow'd by a particular swarm, but upon observation I saw that it was a rapid succession of charging swarms, one after another.

As I write, I am seated under a big wild-cherry tree—the warm day tempered by partial clouds and a fresh breeze, neither too heavy nor light—and here I sit long and long, envelop'd in the deep musical drone of these bees, sitting, balancing, darting to and fro about me by hundreds—big fellows with light yellow jackets, great glistening swelling bodies, stumpy heads and gaudy wings—humming their perpetual rich, mellow boom. (Is there not a hint in it for a musical composition, of which it should be the background? some bumble-bee symphony?)

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Notwithstanding that I was amused

Another sitting, another perfect day: forenoon, from seven to nine, two hours envelop'd in sound of bumble-bees and bird-music. Down in the apple-tree and in a neighboring cedar were three or four russet-back'd thrushes, each singing his best, and roulaing in ways I never heard surpass'd. Two hours I abandon myself to hearing them, and indolently absorbing the scene. Almost every bird I notice has a special time in the year—sometimes limited to a few days—when it sings its best; and now is the period of these russet-backs. Mean-

at his mistake, the label he had supplied me with was something to be grateful for, and I am now finding a use for it. And I think that if he, my labeler, should see this sketch by chance and recognise himself in it, he will say with his pleasant smile and wave of the hand, "Oh, that's his line! Yes, yes, I described him rightly enough, thinking it haberdashery, or floral texts for cottage bedrooms, or something of that kind; I didn't imagine he was a traveller in anything quite so small as this." "A Traveller in Little Things," W. H. Hudson.

In a Hollow by the Road Side

Mr. Penny's was the last house in that portion of the parish, and stood in a hollow by the road side; so that cart-wheels and horses' feet were about level with the sill of his shop-window. This was low and wide, and was open from morning till evening. Mr. Penny himself being invariably seen working inside, like a framed portrait by some modern Moroni. He

beyond compare, who in the region of pure speculation often goes sadly limping; his criticism of Kant proves it. But a music-maker in our written speech, Robert Louis Stevenson is the supreme mocking-bird in English literature. He overplayed the sedulous imitator. John Jay Chapman in a brilliant essay has traced the progress of this prose pilgrim, a professional stylist. The American critic registers the variations in style and sensibility of the Scotsman, who did not always demonstrate in his writing the fundamental idea that the sole exponent of

On the Road to Damascus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most notable events in early Christian history is undoubtedly that incident which has come to be known as the conversion of St. Paul. It is so, not only because of the door it hung wide open for the conversion of the world, but because of the demonstration it afforded of the power of Spirit to sweep away, in a moment of time, the illusions of mortal mind, and reveal the height and depth of spiritual understanding.

It is a revelation which was, of course, made by Jesus, at every turn, throughout his ministry. In healing the sick, cleansing the leper, feeding the hungry, stilling the storm, raising the dead, Jesus proved that, in the presence of an understanding of Principle, there are no degrees of evil, and that because a lie has been long established and widely accepted is no reason why it should not, in a moment, be seen for what it has always been, an illusion, having no place nor permanence.

The lesson is one of tremendous importance. For one of the strongest tendencies of the human mind is toward grading its problems. Believing fixedly in the reality of all things material, it attaches tremendous importance to those things which seem to limit its powers. It is full of deference for time and space and number. Because a conviction has obtained for long time, is held by a large number of people, and indorsed by authority it is regarded as hard to change and generally entitled to honor. Christian Science, with its insistence on the unreality of matter and of all things material and the reality and ever presence of Spirit and all things spiritual, shows the utter impossibility of anything unlike Spirit permanently maintaining itself in the presence of that understanding which can envisage its unreality. In this connection numbers are simply irrelevant.

"Then the cost of this vessel is great?"

"M. Aronnax, an iron vessel costs forty-five pounds per ton. Now the Nautilus weighed fifteen hundred. It came therefore to sixty-seven thousand five hundred pounds and eighty thousand pounds more for fitting it up, and about two hundred thousand pounds with the works of art and he collections it contains."

"One last question, captain Nemo."

"Ask it, professor."

"You are rich?"

"Immensely rich, sir; and I could, without missing it, pay the national debt of France."

"I stared at the singular person who spoke thus. Was he playing upon my credulity? The future would decide that."

ments of the counterfeit, and, at once, old things had passed away, and behold all things had become new.

As it was nineteen hundred years ago, so it is today. At every time of crisis; at every time when the world or any great movement in the world is struggling to a higher level; at all times, in fact, there are thousands of people on the road to Damascus, thousands—people who set out from Jerusalem "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," who, within half the city, learn the lesson of Saul the Pharisee, and, pride rebuked and anger abashed, utter his petition, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

Secret Construction of the Nautilus

In his fanciful tale, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," Jules Verne describes the secret building of the submarine, "Nautilus":

"But how could you construct this wonderful Nautilus in secret?"

"Each separate portion, M. Aronnax, was brought from different parts of the globe. The keel was forged at Creusot; the shaft of the screw at Penn & Co.'s, London, the iron plates of the hull at Laird's of Liverpool, the screw at Scott's at Glasgow. The reservoirs were made by Call & Co. at Paris, the engine by Krupp in Prussia, its beak in Molat's workshop in Sweden, its mathematical instruments by Hart Brothers, of New York, etc.; and each of these people had my orders under different names."

"But these parts had to be put together and arranged?"

"Professor, I had set up my workshops upon a desert island in the ocean. There my workmen, that is to say, the brave men that I instructed and educated, and myself have put together our Nautilus. Then, when the work was finished, fire destroyed all trace of our proceedings on this island, that I could have jumped over if I had liked."

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"On the Bure," a woodcut by W. P. Robins

Yachting on the Bure

From Horning Ferry to Wroxham is nine miles, and that was the extent of our day's sail. It is perhaps the most beautiful stretch on the three rivers. Woods, meadows, corn-fields—yachts, wherries, boats, crowd upon the eye. Lilled pools, green-bordered shadowy dykes, and sequestered Broads, invited detours and explorations. The clear brimming river leaves the drooping grasses and the blue forget-me-nots. The deep purple fringes of the reeds toy with the bending branches and rustling leaves of oak and alder. The jewelled kingfisher ways on a reed, a yellow iris flower bending over his blue back. As the season changes, so the colors of the river-side vegetation change; and when the great leaves of the water-docks are yellow, and the trees drop their many-tinted leaves on the dimpled river, the gorgeous masses of color, and the variety of them, are beyond any feeble words of mine to picture.

We sailed to and fro as fancy willed or the breeze blew, and in the gloaming anchored off Wroxham Broad, where we watched the western light die away, the stars glimmer out one by one in the sky, often first seen in the water. Moonlight nights that cruise we had none; but often and often on those lovely waters have we felt the sweet charm of the soft moonshine when the quiet lake and the whispering reeds were clothed with the chastened brilliance.

As we passed Horning village, the children greeted us with a song, with which the children of Horning have greeted every passing yacht for generations:

"Ho, John Barleycorn! ho, John Barleycorn!"

All day long I raise my song—
Ho, John Barleycorn!"

The motive of the song is, of course, coppers. Its origin is unknown; but even the three-year-old toddlers join in, and the general effect is pleasant.

Finally he led the talk to the subject of agriculture, and the condition and prospects of farming in England.

Here I perceived that he was on wholly unfamiliar ground, and in return for the valuable information he had given me on other and more important subjects, I proceeded to enlighten him.

When I had finished stating my facts and views, he said:

"I perceive that you know a great deal more about the matter than I do, and I will now tell you why you know more.

You are a traveller in little things—in something very small—which takes you into the villages and hamlets, where you meet and converse with small farmers, innkeepers, laborers and their wives, with other persons who live on the land. In this way you get to hear a good deal about rent and cost of living, and what the people are able and not able to do. Now I am out of all that; I never go to a village or see a farmer. I am a traveller in something very large. In the south and west I visit towns like Salisbury, Exeter, Bristol, Southampton; then I go to the big towns in the midlands and the north, and to Glasgow and Edinburgh; and afterwards to Belfast and Dublin. It would simply be a waste of time for me to visit a town of less than fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants."

Belgrave Church stands on a high promontory and is a conspicuous object for many miles. The river winds near it, as though loath to leave it.

From Wroxham Bridge down to the Broad, a distance of about two miles, is, however, the most charming portion of all the river for placid scenery,

and wealth of flowers and grasses pressing down to the brimming of the banks.

"Norfolk Broads and Rivers," by G. Christopher Davies.

The Acquiring of Style

Stylists in prose are privileged persons. They may write nonsense and escape the castigation of prudish pedants; or, dealing with cryptic subjects, they can win the favor of the unthinking. . . . Style cannot be taught.

A good style is direct, plain, and simple. The writer's keyboard is that humble camel the dictionary.

Style, being concerned with the process of movement, has nothing to do with results, says one authority. And an impudent collision on the part of the writer with his own individuality

does not always

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear;  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Storm Cloud in the Far East

THE whole Pacific question, as it has been discussed in the Conference in Washington, has gone through some curious stages, and not the least curious is the tangle in which the President found himself involved over the new Four-Power Treaty. Whoever's the fault may have been, there can hardly be any question that the ordinary reader of the treaty would have read it in the sense in which Mr. Harding explained it at his meeting with the newspapers. No ordinary reader of the English language could ever have imagined that Japan proper, and the two great dominions of Australia and New Zealand, were to be regarded as insular possessions in the Pacific. When the British delegation proposed that this should be the case, Japan itself was not too pleased with the idea. Whatever sense of security may have been implied in it was, in the opinion of her delegates, counterbalanced by the loss of prestige, inasmuch as the agreement almost predicated an inability of Japan to safeguard her own dominions. The Japanese themselves seem to have felt that the construing of the treaty in this sense placed their country in the same category with China, and the situation in China was one which left very much to be desired, from the Chinese point of view.

It cannot be pretended that this Chinese situation is itself to be viewed by the friends of China with any great degree of satisfaction. It seems to be now accepted that the Twenty-One Demands will be put on one side, and the Twenty-One Demands refer largely to the most important question of Manchuria. But unless the situation in Manchuria is cleared up, there is not the slightest probability of the Chinese question itself ceasing to be a storm-center of world politics. An agreement, it is true, has been come to on the subject of Shantung, but Manchuria is to be left untroubled by the wayside, like the man who fell among thieves.

So far as Shantung itself is concerned, the arrangement come to is probably as satisfactory a one as could have been expected. Two alternative proposals have been forwarded to Tokyo, and on the decision of Tokyo the choice of these two proposals rests, unless Great Britain, which also had an army in Kiaochow, and is entitled to a voice in the disposal of the German concession, should be induced to throw its weight into the scale so as to obtain a decision in Tokyo in favor of the alternative preferred in Peking. Now the two proposals are as follows. Either, the Japanese hold upon the province is to be released for a cash payment to be made within nine months, or Japan is to be allowed to continue her hold on the railways and mines for a period of twelve years, with the option to China to pay her out within three years. Amongst those who know, it is believed that Tokyo will accept the twelve-year proposal, and this mainly to save her face. For it is hardly possible that the Chinese will permit her to continue her hold on the province for the last nine years by not exercising the option of the first three. Thus, when analyzed, the real difference between the two proposals will be found to amount really to a period of two years and three months.

There can be no question that the Chinese themselves would prefer the nine-months agreement, and there can be little doubt that it cannot make much difference to Japan, beyond some fraction of national prestige, whether she chooses the nine months or the three years. This being so, and the aggrieved party being China, it would be quite legitimate, and extremely good statesmanship, if the British Government were to induce Tokyo to decide on the nine-months proposal, even if in order to do this it had to insist upon its own right as a bellicose power in the capture of the concession. There is something very much more at stake in China than the prestige or the interests of this power or that power. There is, in short, at stake the peace of the world, for, as statesmen of the world survey the world, in the famous if somewhat hackneyed phrase, from Peking to Peru, the one storm cloud which seems to threaten trouble in the immediate future is to be seen, no bigger than a man's hand, over the China Sea. And indeed, even if the Shantung question should be settled entirely satisfactorily, there will still remain the far larger and more dangerous question of Manchuria.

There can be no question that peace will not reign in Chinese affairs so long as the Manchurian question is allowed to drag itself out. Manchuria, as Dr. Koo has so clearly pointed out, is not merely the gateway to China in the North, but is, from an economic point of view, essential to the safety of the Republic. The hold of Japan upon this gateway is one of very doubtful authority. Russia, it may be said, tore it from the grasp of China, and then Japan tore it from the grasp of Russia. This itself is too recent an occurrence to constitute an entirely good title, but it is to be remembered, in addition, that the Russian claim expires two years hence, and that Japan, being aware of this when she defeated Russia, forced from China a ninety-nine year extension by means of threats or something worse. It is this action of Japan's which China is now so anxious to bring before the Conference, and which the Conference shows no intention whatever of listening to. Yet the determination of the Conference to close its ears to the Manchurian question can scarcely end in anything but a postponement of the day of trouble.

It is perfectly true that the Japanese have never been particularly anxious to defend the extension of this lease in public. It is also true that the least imperialistic of Japanese are perfectly willing to admit that the treaty which contained the extension is scarcely capable of defense; at the same time you might wander from one end of Japan to another without coming across a Japanese who would pretend to believe that Japan had any intention of loosening its hold upon Manchuria. Yet, until the unity of China is restored, the storm cloud of

the Far East will continue to overcast the political heavens. The pious profession of the British Government to retire from Wei-hai-wei, of which there is no reason whatever to doubt the genuineness, is not, however, likely to develop while Port Arthur remains a Japanese naval station, nor is the government in Paris likely to exhibit any particular anxiety to make good its promise to evacuate Kwangchow. Furthermore, it is far from safe for Tokyo to rely upon the government in Moscow always being as weak as that at present existing. If the Russian colossus should one day resume his strength, Tokyo might regret that it had not taken advantage of the present hour to make friends with China by evacuating Chinese soil.

The Political Outlook in Australia

SOME months ago, shortly after Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, had returned to the Commonwealth from attending the Imperial Conference in London, it was pointed out in this paper, in view of the precarious political outlook which then obtained in Australia, that the one factor in Australian politics which could never be gauged beforehand was Mr. Hughes himself. At that time the outlook, as far as Mr. Hughes' government was concerned, was dark indeed. It had been in office many years. It was depending for its support upon a party which was itself a coalition and, like all coalitions, liable to resolve into its original elements, and a new party, under the energetic leadership of Dr. Earl Page, practically held the balance of power. Just prior to Mr. Hughes' departure for London this new party, the Country Party as it is called, had concluded a truce with the government to be effective during the Prime Minister's absence. The termination of this truce, on the Prime Minister's return, left the government open to attack at a time when its popularity was at a low ebb. The Prime Minister had been a long time absent from the country, and the government had been obliged to do not a few unpopular things. Taxation was heavy; the operation of the Navigation Act had given rise to much discontent; Australia was feeling particularly grieved over the Fiji question and several other issues. The moment, however, that Mr. Hughes landed and applied himself to the task of retrieving the fortunes of his party, the whole outlook was quickly changed. In the light of the Prime Minister's vivid presentation of the larger issues of the British Commonwealth and the great world questions under debate, the more local questions were seen ever more steadily in their true proportion.

In these circumstances, the recent effort of Dr. Earl Page to launch an attack on the government was not likely to succeed. Dr. Page unquestionably chose his ground well. In these days, a demand for retrenchment and for a general financial house-cleaning is likely to gain a hearing in most countries. When, therefore, Mr. Page demanded, in a resolution, that the government should reduce its estimates by something like £3,000,000, he was at any rate making a demand which was likely to be popular. The government, however, was in this case in a position to put forward an excellent defense. The federal treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, was able to show that, in spite of increases in certain directions, the total government expenditure compared with last year showed a decrease of no less than £17,000,000. Dr. Page's position, moreover, was not helped by the fact that the Labor Party, whilst desiring economy, is not particularly anxious for certain measures of economy. Any drastic reductions in government expenditure on public works, for instance, would inevitably mean a large increase in unemployment, and Labor is very averse from aiding any effort which would prove unpopular with the Labor rank and file throughout the country.

Now, no one, it may be ventured, is more aware of these compensating factors than is the Prime Minister. Dr. Earl Page is undoubtedly an able leader, and the Country Party is undoubtedly a growing influence in the Commonwealth, but the Australian, as a rule, whenever any attack is made on the Hughes Administration, is apt to sum up a judgment on the matter by asking himself the question, Whom would he put in place of the Prime Minister? Mr. Hughes has often been accused of being autocratic in his methods, and intolerant of the opinion of others, but he has an extraordinary facility for getting things done, and this more than ever at the present time makes an overwhelming appeal to the Australian people. The summing up of the political outlook in Australia at the present moment, therefore, is that, whilst the government is still in an uncertain situation, as far as its assured following is concerned, its position has been considerably strengthened, since Mr. Hughes' return.

The Racial Issue in Tzecho-Slovakia

ONE of the most complicated problems facing the Government of Tzecho-Slovakia is undoubtedly the German question. The German-Bohemian forms a very considerable part of the population of the new Republic, and it is a part which has been accustomed for many years past to a position of ascendancy. From the first, the government at Prague, under the able leadership of Dr. Masaryk, has done its best to bring about a condition of unity between the two peoples, but the task is one of curious difficulty. The position of superiority enjoyed by the German population under the old Austrian régime has rendered the Germans peculiarly sensitive to anything having the appearance of Tzech domination. The laws of the Republic assure to them complete equality with the Tzech, but this equality is inevitably interpreted by the German as a position of inferiority. His complaints are many and various. He insists that the Germans are not being fairly treated in the matter of schools, that they are forced to conduct their legal affairs in the Tzech language, and that the estates of German nationals are being singled out for preferential treatment in the process of splitting the large properties into small holdings, which is now in progress everywhere throughout Tzecho-Slovakia.

The Tzecho-Slovak authorities, however, maintain that these charges are entirely unfounded, and indeed, as was pointed out, quite recently, by a writer in this paper, it appears to be certain that the Germans have remarkably little to complain about. They have the free use of

their language, and in such places as Karlsbad and Marienbad, where the German population is predominant, no attempt has been made to do away with even the outward appearance of the old order. The Government of Prague, with that largeness of view which was to be expected from a statesman like Dr. Masaryk, has refrained from changing those outward symbols which are generally the first points of attack under régimes less enlightened.

The chief opposition to cooperation has, from the first, come from the German-side. Within the last few months, however, there have been many welcome signs of a change of heart. The fact is that Bohemia is essentially an industrial unit, and a large part of the industry of the country is in the hands of the German Bohemian. The German Bohemian industrialist is really dependent for his success upon his Tzech neighbor, and this fact is exerting a steady pressure in the direction of unity. Another welcome sign that more enlightened views are gaining ground is the return of the German members to the Tzecho-Slovak Parliament. The Republic, in fact, seems at last to be in the way of solving its racial problem, and a united Bohemia will do much to bring about the rehabilitation of Central Europe.

Developing the Arctic

THE publication of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's record of his explorations on the lands and polar ice north of Canada is an important event in the world's history today, because it shows logical development in the proving of dominion over what had hitherto been considered unbearable conditions. If his experiences had shown nothing more than that the difficulties of arctic living have been largely due to the mental attitude of the explorers and pioneers in those regions, a record of them would have been abundantly valuable to people in all parts of the world. In addition to uncovering the faults of preceding adventurers, however, he has learned positively how to master and enjoy the circumstances of the far North. He has adapted himself intelligently to new environment by studying it as it is and by using the ways and means suitable there rather than depending on the preconceptions gained from the customs of other places. Though there may not be reason for the immediate exploitation by colonization of the unused resources which he found, his record shows an expanding comprehension of the earth's possibilities, a lessening of limitations, which should be an inspiration to pioneers in every land.

People who go into the mountains for winter sports such as skiing and other snowshoeing, even though they may make long trips over unbroken trails, do not think of themselves as undergoing hardships. Stefansson has demonstrated that it is just as possible to enjoy a long arctic trip in either winter or summer, and that, moreover, those making the trip or staying in one place can find right at hand what they need for food, shelter, clothing, and fuel. The statements of his predecessors about the barren regions of the North were due to ignorance of how to use what was at hand. It is curious to see how tenacious have been old sentimental misconceptions about the arctic; and one important phase of Stefansson's work has been his reiteration for the benefit of the incredulous that he found grass, flowers, birds, foxes, bears, seals, oibos, and many other living things, that he made himself fully as comfortable as he could have been in many parts of the United States or Canada, and that many of the islands which he found are assuredly inhabitable, if they are considered intelligently.

His presentation of these facts and conclusions is especially valuable at this time of world readjustment. As he has pointed out in an article in *The World's Work*, apparently Great Britain at the Peace Conference considered Spitzbergen of little economic importance, and other lands in the far North have seemed equally negligible to those who have perhaps forgotten the lesson of the Alaskan purchase by the United States. Stefansson believes that the arctic will eventually supply to the rest of the world large amounts of coal and other fuel, food, and materials for clothing. It takes only a little more enthusiasm of the same sort as his to think of some of these northern lands as even possibly arable. Certainly the publicity which is being given to his statements is an encouragement to enthusiasm and to the overcoming of old baseless fears. That is why the publication of his report of the explorations is a significant incident in the development of the world's freedom.

Anonymity in Print

SOMEWHAT recent contributions to the contemporaneous literature on both sides of the Atlantic, particularly those two volumes dealing anonymously and more or less intimately with British and American men of affairs, have aroused a wordy, good-natured warfare. The alignment, naturally, is between those who defend, apparently not without logic, the anonymous writer, be he author or critic, no matter what vehicle he may choose as a means of expression, and those who, perhaps as logically, would limit the methods by which anonymity in print may be preserved. The flurry, after all, is but a tempest in a teapot, for, when all has been said on the subject that may or can be said, the only thing that matters greatly is whether the things written are true, and whether the unrevealed author actually has assumed a license to publish anonymously a collection of statements which he would not dare to defend and which he should not ask a publisher, either of a book or of a newspaper, to sponsor before the world.

There may be urged many convincing reasons why the author of a book, especially if that book deals critically or caustically with high officials of a government, should not conceal his identity. Possibly equally convincing reasons may be cited to sustain and justify such an action. Surely it cannot be insisted that those in public life are immune from criticism. They are subjected to it continuously, sometimes justly and sometimes unjustly. The identity of the critic is of no greater importance, if what is written be the truth, whether the criticism is favorable and kindly, or unfavorable and caustic. The sharpshooters who have been carrying on the interesting warfare over the question have had much

to say, both pro and con, concerning the "legal liability" or the lack of it, depending upon whether the criticisms have appeared anonymously in book form, or have been given publicity in the columns of a newspaper or magazine. The effort seems to be to draw a distinction where in fact there is no difference. The liability of the publisher cannot be avoided in any instance, and it is only just to remember that every reputable publisher assumes this responsibility as a matter of course. The position of the book publisher is no less clearly defined than is that of the newspaper publisher or editor. There is never any question of doubt as to the latter, although it may be claimed that the greater proportion of the matter published from day to day is "anonymously" written, in the sense that it is not the work of any individual whose name is disclosed. There is, in the case of the newspaper, as in the case of a book the authorship of which the public can only surmise, a responsible publisher, and in the final analysis it is the publication, and not the authorship of a questionable statement, that fixes liability.

The anonymous writer cannot be reasonably charged with cowardice, *per se*. It is conceivable that much may be said and written under the cloak of anonymity that could not be revealed otherwise with force or effect, and that in the entire transaction there need be no suspicion of reprehensibility. But it is claimed by the critics of the so-called "mirror" books that they would not have been written or published had it been necessary for the author to reveal his identity. Even this may be admitted without indorsing the wholesale condemnation of the practice of publishing, upon occasion, an anonymous volume. Without specifically defending the particular publications, and without admitting that a defense of them is necessary or possible, the fact remains that if by their anonymous production truths which could not otherwise have been disclosed have been made public, a useful duty has been performed. No responsibility has been evaded by the process. That would be impossible in the circumstances. The only difficulty possibly lies in the futility of attempting to controvert a statement, upon the charge that it is unfounded, without being able to estimate the sources of knowledge upon which the anonymous author has based his assertion. He whose ox may have happened to be gored is the only one who can regard the situation as at all serious, and it is the more serious to him only because it is somewhat confusing.

Editorial Notes

THE layman, the individual unversed in such matters, may find it difficult to follow the line of judicial reasoning adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying the request of Henry Ford for permission to reduce the rate on coal shipped over his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. Mr. Ford believes he can haul coal offered for shipment at a price below that now fixed on that commodity. The Commission says he cannot be permitted to lower the rate, because to do so would disarrange "a proper rate relationship between competitive groups," which is of "greater importance than the measure of the rate itself." This means, apparently, that no carrier will be permitted to render a service at a price acceptable to itself and to its patrons unless that price conforms to an arbitrarily fixed basic scale. The public, realizing the community of interest existing between the coal producers and the coal-carrying railroads, may readily see in the condition laid down a quite embarrassing situation.

THE Paris authorities, beset with the problem of the reckless taxi-driver, are said to be studying designs for a kind of lofty pulpit, fittingly elegant in appearance, to be placed at strategic points in the streets, from which the traffic officer may obtain a better command of the madly rushing streams of vehicles. It is hoped by this means to reduce the destructiveness of erratic drivers. A useful text for the officer in the pulpit might be, "Let your manners be the same in the taxi as on the 'trottoir.'" For it may be fairly assumed that no sooner does the unscrupulous driver dismount and join the pedestrians on the sidewalk, than he becomes as polite and considerate as the rest of his compatriots, gracefully bowing, hat in hand, to let another pass, rather than pushing rudely ahead. Of course the presence of the steering-wheel on the taxi somewhat precludes the performance of a perfect salam, but surely all the essential features of pedestrian courtesy might apply equally well to the taxi-driver.

THE newspapers in announcing that Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, called upon Mr. Briand, the French Premier, while he was in London, had little to say about a far more interesting meeting, when Mr. Lloyd George acted as guide, cicerone, and friend to his French colleague in the House of Commons. Both had witnessed the quaint ceremony of the prorogation of Parliament. But when the House was empty the two premiers slipped in, and Mr. Briand had the curious features of the place pointed out to him by his host. Of course the famous treasury box on the table, and upon which the Premier and the leaders of the House are wont to thump when emphasizing their oratory, was duly shown, and a demonstration made of its thump-resisting qualities. One imagines that Mr. Briand tried his far from prentice hand on the historic box, which Mr. Gladstone is said to have dented with his ring.

IF THERE is one time more than another when an aunt is appreciated it is surely in holiday time. The London child has nothing to complain of at the present moment, even if not provided by nature with this necessary luxury. A number of sensible women have constituted themselves universal aunts and are open to engagements of any kind for the universal nephew or niece, whether it be escorting them to a holiday party, a football match, or the lectures that are given by learned societies. A distinguishing characteristic of the "aunts" is their keen appreciation of the tops of omnibuses, and their intense enjoyment of fun that those who are not "universals" might not so readily perceive.